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[1

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 57— BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

"IT IS TRUCE NOT PEACE"

Not All Terms To His Liking

JAWAHARLAL ON HOW TO UTILISE PERIOD OF TRUCE

"WORK HARD & WORK INCESSANTLY"

LUCKNOW, March 9.

"It is truce and not peace", declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, at a mammoth meeting at Lucknow yesterday.

Peace was an idle dream until and unless Swaraj was achieved. Congress and Government had mutually agreed to give up aggressive activities on either side to discuss and settle the constitutional issues at the next Conference. If constitutional questions were decided favourably, peace would be a reality; otherwise the struggle would begin afresh.

NO HOPES OF SUCCESS.

Personally he did not cherish high hopes of successful settlement. Swaraj implied control of Indian affairs by Indians and not the substitution of a handful of British officers by Indian. Swaraj would be a fake if the Indian had no control either over the Army or Purse. Referring to the truce terms the Pandit admitted that they were not all to his liking, but as a soldier his business was to obey and not to question the Congress decision.

EXTEND AMNESTY.

He strongly felt that amnesty should have been extended to prisoners jailed in connection with the numerous conspiracy cases. He pointed out that picketing of liquor shops, boycott of foreign cloth and preaching of Swadeshi must be carried on, if any thing more vigorously than before.

The Congress had now suspended the 'No-tax' campaign, but in places where tenants were unable to pay rents owing to economic distress as was really the case in parts of the United Provinces, the Congress did not expect them to pay.

"GO BACK."

Proceeding the Pandit said there was apprehension in certain quarters that the present truce would result in the Congress movement losing its momentum. He had no such fear and his advice to released prisoners was: "Go back to your villages, work hard and work incessantly." The period of truce must not be wasted in idleness but utilised in gathering more and more strength.—A. P.

—:o:—

DISAGREEMENT WITH TRUCE ...

—:o:—

Sirdar Jamiat Singh Explains Akali Dal's Position

The following statement is issued by Sirdar Jamiat Singh, Secretary Akali Dal, Bombay.

I find that my recent public utterances expressing dissatisfaction on the Gandhi-Irwin agreement have alarmed certain of my Congress friends and in order to clear the position of the local Akali Dal, I beg to inform my friends that the Akali Dal deems it an act of cowardice and hypocrisy to say ditto to everything whether good or bad which is done by our "War Lords" in settling the truce or peace terms.

WE UNDERSTAND SATYAGRAHA.

The Akali Dal understands better the unwritten code of Satyagraha laws than any body else. Acting on the universal principle of obedience of all army orders, as long as the "War" went on, not a single word of disagreement was ever uttered by the Akali Dal Satyagrahis even when they differed from the Congress authorities, but on the termination of the hostilities the army is always entitled to have some say in the settlement of Truce terms though generally the voice of the politician always prevails.

I am glad Sirdar Vallabhbhai has welcomed the criticism from Congress rank and file. The Akali Dal while differing on the following important truce terms assures the public of Bombay that believing in the non-violent Satyagraha as the only means of obtaining complete a independence and further believing that the Indian Nation can find no better Field Marshal than Mahatma Gandhi, as long as the Satyagraha war is continued, the life and blood of Akali Dal ladies and gentlemen is at the disposal of its citizens During the period of truce, Akali Dal will strengthen its ormy and will put them on the field at a minute's notice.

RANK AND FILE KEPT IN DARK.

1. The rank and file of the Congress were kept completely in the dark during the course of Gandhi-Irwin talks. The Working Committee acted as dictators and usurped the powers of A. I. C. C. The Members of A. I. C. C. could have been released before the settlement if Mahatma Gandhi had insisted upon it.

2. By foregoing the important demand regarding enquiry in police excesses, the Congress has virtually given a license to the police to commit these excesses in case the War is to be fought out again. The Government ought to have been made to withdraw Chirner and other cases.

3. Mahatma Gandhi should have shown more courage in demanding release of all political prisoners. Even Sholapur Martial Law prisoners have been left out of the category of Satyagrahi prisoners.

4. Full and satisfactory compensation should have been given to the farmers and others who had sugered unbearable losses.

SIRDAR CASSUM MITHA'S TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI AND IRWIN

—:o:—

Suggests An All-Parties' Address Irwin.

The Hon. Sir Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, when asked his opinion on Gandhi-Irwin Agreement said:—

The country has emerged triumphant today over the forces of brute force. The power of spirit has superseded the spirit of power. An atmosphere of peace, calm and fellowship was a keenly-felt desideratum. The Gandhi-Irwin Agreement has blessed the country with all these. The highest meed of praise or this honourable settlement between the Government and the people of this country, is due to Lord Irwin, our shrewd and above all the most sympathetic Viceroy and Governor-General of India as well as to Mahatma Gandhi whom it is impossible to thank adequately.

In my opinion the leaders of all parties and communities should avail themselves of the opportunity of expressing their appreciation of Lord Irwin's services to our Motherland at the time of his departure from India's shores

BOMBAY LIBERALS APPRECIATE GANDHIJI'S WORK

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Monday evening, the following resolution was passed:—

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association view with great satisfaction the agreement arrived at between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi and highly appreciate the great tact, patience and statesmanship displayed by both of them in the larger and permanent interests of the country. The Council look forward to the evolution of a constitution acceptable to the country by the co-operation of the Congress in the further stages of the Round Table Conference. The Council highly appreciate the great services rendered by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. M R. Jayakar by their successful, patriotic and selfless efforts to bring about the desired settlement.—A. P.

WITHIN THE COMMON-WEALTH

—:o:—

'Depends On Mutual Free-Will'

MAHATMA TO 'SPECTATOR'

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 9.

The following telegraphic communication which passed between the Editor of the "Spectator", London and Mahatma Gandhi has been released for publication. "Heartiest congratulations on the settlement. Will continue to work for India's welfare within British Commonwealth of Nations." From Mahatma Gandhi. "Thaks remaining within the Commonwealth depends upon correct British conduct. It can never be a condition of Swaraj. It must depend entirely on the free-will of either side."

DISTRESS IN DHARWAR DIST

—:o:—

Congress Appoints Enquiry

REQUEST TO SUSPEND REPRESSION

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, March 9.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee is appointing an enquiry committee into the economic distress of Sirsi, Siddapur, Hirekerur Talukas where no-tax was going on. Requests by telegram have been made to the Governor, Commissioner, and Collectors to suspend notices, attachments, forfeitures and coersive measures and to grant relief after enquiry is made.

"BAPUJI" BACK IN AHMEDABAD

Crowds Wait For Hours To Have "Darshan"

ROAD LINED WITH ENTHUSIASTIC ADMIRERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 9. 12-30 A.M.

Gandhiji arrived here by the Delhi Mail at 9-30 p.m. and was accorded an unprecedented welcome. From 7 o'clock in the evening the whole of Gandhi Road was crowded with people who went to the station full two hours before the train was due and waited for his arrival. The train was half an hour late and when it arrived there was a record gathering of over a lakh of persons.

Though it was a late hour in the night. The crowds waited on the road and greeted "Bapuji" after almost a year's absence from the city.

Gandhiji went to Seth Ranchoddas' bungalow. There was a huge crowd waiting outside the bungalow to have "Bapuji's" darshan.

THE HOME—COMING OF THE SATYAGRAHIS

PRISONERS RELEASED FROM VISAPUR JAIL.

—:o:—

Reach Bombay.

Sjt. C. K. Narayanaswamy of the "Bombay Chronicle", Sjt. Abid Ali, Sjt. Ekambar Iyer and 190 other political prisoners released from the Visapur Jail arrived in Bombay on Monday morning. They were accorded a very enthusiastic reception by the Congress Volunteers and local leaders at the Victoria Terminus.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED FROM KHANDWA JAIL.

(From A Correspondent).

KHANDWA, Mar. 9.

All political prisoners, namely, Messrs Kanetkar, Patwardhan, Bharuka, Punamchandji of Nagpur, Girdharilalji of Gondia, Gole of Akola, Soman of Amraoti, Lakshmimansingh of Jubbulpore have been released from Khandwa Jail this morning.

RELEASED PRISONERS HONOURED.

—:o:—

The political prisoners released from the Thana Jail were accorded a grand reception by the citizens of Vile-Parle on the 7th instant. All of them were taken in a procession from the Ghodbunder Road to Gandhi Chowk where a crowded meeting was held to congratulate them on their sacrifice for the country. Short congratulatory speeches were delivered by Swami Anand and others. The meeting terminated after profusely garlanding all the released prisoners prominent among those being Sjt. Ramnikrai N. Mehta, Sjt. Jabir Alli, Sjt. Goculdas Talati, Sjt Shankerrao Deo, Shrimati Kamalaben Sonawala and others.

"CHRONICLE" PUBLISHER

Mr. Sorabji P. Kapadia who was released from Nasik Jail on Sunday.

rao Joshi, and a large crowd and were taken in a procession through the city. A mammoth meeting was held last evening at which the released persons were congratulated.—A. P.

—:o:—

DR. CHANDULAL DESAI

—:o:—

Leaves For Jambusar

Dr. Chandulal Desai, the Broach leader, who was released from Yeravda Jail, arrived in Bombay yesterday. He proceeded last night straight to Jambusar to meet the peasants who had carried on a No-Tax Campaign.

200 SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED AT BENARES

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, March 9.

Over two hundred political prisoners have been released from the Allahabad Jails upto now including Mr. Venkatesh Naran Tewary and Mr. Keshodeo Malaviya. —A. P.

ALL NOTIFICATIONS WITHDRAWN IN BIHAR

—:o:—

PATNA, March 9.

The local Government have cancelled all notifications by which Congress organisations had been declared unlawful.—A. P.

RELEASE OF SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS

—:o:—

Congratulatory Meeting In Belgaum.

BELGAUM, March 9.

Great enthusiasm prevailed here yesterday when the first batch of 108 political prisoners (who included eight ladies recently convicted) was released from the Belgaum Central Prison. They were received at the prison entrance by Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Narayan-

SHOCKED BY TRUCE

Villagers Hard To Convince

THEY REMEMBER SHOLAPUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, March 9.

Keen disappointment is being expressed at the terms of the truce by villagers who participated in the no-tax campaign. Detailed terms became known here yesterday and each term is being scanned by villagers who remain dissatisfied. They say we were prepared for the worst. Why did the Congress not give us an opportunity of losing our all for the motherland? Congress leaders are finding it hard to convince them that this is only a Truce, pending the R. T. C. results. Meanwhile panchayat courts and volunteers organisations are being strengthened. Villagers have not yet recovered from the shock of the Truce but, as matter of strict discipline, are preparing for payment of land revenue dues in accordance with the Congress Mandate. Peace day will be celebrated on the 12th instant when free salt will be distributed. News of the release of political prisoners reminded the villagers of the execution of the Sholapur prisoners.

RECEPTION TO THE RELEASED ...

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL March 9.

The Yeotmal District 'War Council' gave a good reception to the released B Class prisoners, Messrs. Bapat, Sakle and Malvi are garlanded them in a huge reached Yeotmal on the 9th instant. Sjt. Jatkar, 'Dictator,' 'War Council', announced the calling off of the civil disobedience movement throughout the district. Dr. Tembe, second 'Dictator' of the District 'War Council' together with Messrs. Girulkar, Laxmikant, Deshpande, Changaonkar and Gangadharrao Aney was released from Akola jail on 8th instant they all reached Yeotaml on the 9th instant when a great procession was organised in their honour A mass 'zenda wandan' was also performed.

TORY ANXIETY ABOUT ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

—:o:—

Benn Says Princes Were Not Consulted

LONDON, Mar. 9.

In the House of Commons today several fruitless efforts were made at the question time to extract information regarding subsequent proceedings at the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Benn refused to commit himself beyond hoping to make a statement "very shortly".

To another question Mr. Benn replied that as far as he was aware, the Princes were not consulted during the Irwin-Gandhi conversations. Princes' rights were not affected by those conversations. Regarding boycott, Mr. Benn did not think that it would be wise to amplify his previous statement.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT.

Earl Winterton suggested that the Secretary of State should at least ascertain before the forthcoming debate whether the economic boycott would continue.

Mr. Benn said that trade figures were always under observations He would be glad to present this information to the House.

Sir Alfred Knox asked whether an attempt would be made to obtain a settlement with minorities following last week's agreement.

Mr. Benn hoped that an equitable settlement would be reached by continuing the work of the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

BIRTH OF NEW ENGLAND

—:o:—

LONDON, March 9.

Sydney.—Boundaries of the proposed New England State to be formed of north-eastern portion of New South Wales, comprises 130,000 squares miles. Invitations have been sent to 95 local governing bodies to attend the Convention on 7th April to draft a Constitution. Reuter.

SIRDAR OPENS "SWADESHI MARKET" IN BOMBAY

Asks Dealers To Cleanse Mulji Jetha Market Of Foreign Cloth

FEELS FOR THE LOSSES THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS HAVE SUSTAINED

It was rather a strange coincidence that on the same day when the foreign cloth shops in the Mulji Jetha Market were opened in the morning Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, the president-elect of the Karachi Congress, performed in the evening the opening ceremony of a new "Swadeshi Market" on Babu Genu Road (Kalbadevi). The old Morarji Gokuldas Market which had about 125 foreign cloth shops has now been turned into a "Swadeshi Market" thanks to the efforts of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mr. N. H. Belgamwala.

ENTIRELY INDIAN MADE ARTICLES.

A ban has been put on all foreign articles and over a hundred shops have been occupied by merchants dealing all kinds of Swadeshi articles. A large number of shops have been occupied by cloth merchants where one can get pure Khaddar as well as mill made cloth. Besides there are shops where stationery, vessels, bulsvuits, fireries and other articles can be purchased.

PROMINENT PERSONS PRESENT.

The occasion of the opening ceremony was graced by a large number of prominent citizens and Congress leaders. Among those present were Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Lady Abbas Ali Beg, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Sjts. Nariman, Meherali Dikshit, Nagindas Master, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Mrs. Jayshri Raiji, Mrs. Sayanis, Mr. Munshi and others.

BARDOLI SIRDAR OVATED.

The Sardar was received at the gate by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mr. N. H. Belgamwala, Secretaries of the Market Board and when he reached the platform accompanied by his daughter Miss Maniben he was cheered by the audience.

A PET IDEA OF HERS.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi welcoming the guests said that she had the idea of opening a Swadeshi Market in May last but before she could do any work for it she was jailed. On her release she again took up the work and with the cooperation of Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala who gave an enthusiastic support to the scheme and it materialised. She thanked Mr. F. E. Dinsha and Mr. Shantikumar whose patronage and practical help enabled the Market Board to finish the work in time.

She further said that two rows in the market containing 106 shops were already occupied by merchants dealing in various kinds of Swadeshi goods and she confidently hoped that in very little time the remaining shops also would be occupied. She appealed to the merchants as well as the public to popularise the scheme of Swadeshi Markets by giving their patronage to such markets.

SIRDAR DECLARES MARKET OPEN.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel in declaring the Market open said that the war they had carried for the last twelve months was a memorable fight. In that period they had heard the cry of "Boycott" from every nook and corner of the country and to reap the fruits of the change in the mentality of the people who preferred the use of Swadeshi articles they must devote to the constructive side of the same movement, viz. popularising Swadeshi. "There is a hunger for Swadeshi goods and we must see that it is satisfied by our markets otherwise all our efforts would end in futility", added the Sirdar.

"WE HAVE TO GAIN SWARAJ."

The Sardar further said that India had to gain Swaraj and also to retain it. She could do so only by developing her industries and making provisions for feeding her millions who were starving and moving naked in the streets. For the last ten years there had been attacks on the foreign cloth trade. It was not because the Congress had any grudge against the merchants but because the Congress leaders believed that that was the only way to improve the condition of the masses. But it could not be done without the co-operation of merchants. "You might picket the shops, send hundreds of volunteers and 'Sevikas' to jail and even receive 'lathi' blows but that will not bring you Swaraj. For that the Mulji Jetha Market must be overhauled. You must cleanse it and destroy every inch of foreign cloth", added the Sirdar.

FEELS FOR MERCHANTS' LOSSES.

Proceeding, the Sirdar said that he felt much for the losses of the merchants and he was advising the picketers to leave the work of picketing foreign cloth shops to the women. Gandhiji also felt much for the merchants and was anxious to find a way out of the present impasse.

"There is no more a ban on the Congress and it had enough credit even to raise a loan to the extent of ten or fifteen crores for the purpose but for that the Congress must get a definite assurance from the merchants that they would not indent foreign cloth in future.

WARNING TO MERCHANTS.

Proceeding the Sirdar again administered a warning to the merchants to take a lesson and to stop the unholy trade. He appealed to the audience to give the same patronage to other Indian articles as they did in case of cloth and also to patronize Indian banking, insurance and shipping.

He advised the merchants opening shops in the Swadeshi market to have standard and fixed prices to be honest in their dealings to sell only pure Swadeshi goods and thus to build a credit for themselves.

Sjt. Walchand Hirachand thanked the Sirdar and the guests.

300 KILLED & 500 INJURED

—:o:—

Thousand Houses Collapse

ONE TOWN PARTIALLY DESTROYED

LONDON, March 9.

Vienna.—Heavy casualties and much damage have been caused in Southern Jugoslavia which has been worst sufferer from earth tremors that shook the whole of Balkans yesterday.

Telegraphic and telephonic communication with stricken district has been cut off preventing accurate estimate of the extent of the disaster, but it is feared that at least 150 persons have perished in the region bordering the Bulgarian Frontier and Greek Frontier.

Some reports declare that 300 persons have been killed. It seems certain that 500 persons have been injured. It is estimated that a thousand houses have collapsed. Most of the town of St. Rumnitza has been destroyed.

King Alexander accompanied by Prime Minister is visiting earthquake zone.—Reuter.

11 PERSONS KILLED BY CYCLONES

—:o:—

LONDON, March 9.

Port Louis.—Eleven persons are reported to have been killed as a result of cyclones which have swept over Mauritius. The appalling damage caused to property is exemplified by the fact that the lower part of Mo... district resembles shelled ... France in war-time.

Damage to sugar cr... heavy, though at pr... not be estimated.

Government is ... tive measures to ... munications and ... thousand persons ... rendered homeless.

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from respectable persons by a respectable Bank in Calcutta for the post of BRANCH MANAGER on a salary of Rs. 100—50—500 per month to open Branch Office in some important District towns in Bengal. Only those candidates who can keep Rs. 1,000 as fixed deposit and able to furnish property or personal security of Rs. 5,000 need apply stating qualification, age, previous experience, where domiciled, etc., to Post Box No. 2290. CALCUTTA.

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LARGE ROOM—With gallery, bathroom, W. C. available immediately. Lift, Fan, Suit, Office or residence. Also Rooms with general W. C. arrangement for Gentlemen to let. Apply Agents, Mahendra Mansions (formerly Watson's Hotel), Esplanade Road.
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WANTED—ENQUIRIES for sale or purchase of properties. Also for loans on the revenue of Indian States, Jewellery, Stock of Cloth or cotton, shares debentures, etc., for any amounts at moderate interest. Apply P. B. MEHTA, No. 60, Medow Street.
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M R 4524

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B R 4521

Profession.

IF YOU WANT TO EARN RS. 750 MONTHLY, Consult Professor SHROFF, New York Cotton Specialist. One sure closing figure given. Opposite 'Pigeon Stand' 5, Mint Road, Bombay, near G. P. O.
P R 4446

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

COTTON—EARN MONEY in cotton. Next few months wide fluctuations. Best advice given NO ASTROLOGY. But sound judgment based on close observations changing FUNDAMENTALS and TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS. Advertiser twelve years in cotton trade with experience in foreign countries. Charges moderate. Write to COTTON ECONOMIST, Post Box No. 449, G. P. O., Bombay.
P R6526

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	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 6-2-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s. s. "SHANGHAI MARU" are hereby INFORMED of the steamer's arrival on the 7th March, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha

Public Notices.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December, 1930.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of a Director, who retires under Article 92 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 13th March, 1931, to FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1931.
2641

NOTICE

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 16th March to 1st April, 1931, both days inclusive.
2631.

LEASE OF MICA DEPOSITS.

The Mica Fields at Narnaul, Patiala Government ARE OPEN FOR LEASE for a period of five years. Dealers in this commodity and the Public at large intending to go in for this concern should correspond for terms, etc., with the Revenue Minister, His Highness Government Patiala.
Patiala, dated 4-3-31.
2647.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DADA CURRIM has contracted to sell to our clients free from all incumbrances and claims all and singular the land, hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, under-lease, mortgage, exchange, charge, lien, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise at the expiration of the said period of 14 days, the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Grant Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 771 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2, New Nos. a2/13465, 33/13405 a5/13465, Old Survey No. 30, New Survey Nos. 1A.a-6964 1AB/6964, and 1AD/6964, Cadastral Survey No. 1/189 Tardeo Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under "E" Ward Nos. 2298, 2302, and Street Nos. 245(1-3) 247 and now under "D" Ward No. 3944 Street Nos. 326, 326A, 326B and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Syed Rogay known as Sayeed Building on or towards the West by the property formerly of Abba Essa but now of Eruchshaw Hakim, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Abba Essa but now of Eruchshaw Hakim and on or towards the South by Grant Road.

Dated this 7th day of March 1931.

MADHAVJI & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2649

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KHIABAI, widow of and Administratrix of the estate of Morarji Harji Soni, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title interest claim or demand into upon or in respect of the said land or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at De Souza Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7266 and New Survey No. 2289 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 1785, formerly street Nos. 11 and 12 and now street No. 92 (c) and containing by admeasurement 143 1/9 Square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the East by the property of Mithabai, widow of Bhoja Rattonsey, on or towards the North, South and West by the Sweeper's passage and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1931.

MOHILE & PAREKH.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2652

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHANTARAM YESHWANTRAO GODAMBE, late of Bombay, a Salesman in the employ of Messrs Godambe Brothers, Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

Bai SITABAI SHANTARAM GODAMBE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 2nd Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the widow of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, KNIGHT Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-eight day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A VAKIL

The 28th day of February, 1931.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2648

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A Million Laughs!

ANITA PAGE and BUSTER KEATON in "FREE AND EASY"

BUSTER KEATON
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FREE and EASY.

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Peak of Drama. Essence of Romance

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Master Vithal and Miss Zubeida

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GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

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INDIA'S FUTURE.

AMERICAN VIEW OF R. T. C. CONCLUSIONS.

Dr. J. T. Sunderland writes in "Unity":—

At the close of the London Round Table Conference, announcement was made by Premier MacDonald, that it is the intention of the British Government, as soon as a New Constitution can be framed and certain necessary preliminaries can be arranged, to grant India "responsible government", "self-rule," but with certain "reservations," certain "necessary reservations" as "safeguards."

If this means that India is to be given real self-rule, a government really and fully responsible to the Indian people, which she has long demanded as her right, then there seems every reason to believe that Indian discontent will cease, and the dark cloud full of thunderings and lightnings which to-day hangs over India and over the British Empire on account of India, will pass away.

But is this what the proposed self-rule with reservations" and "responsible government with reservations" really mean? Practically all India is troubled. Why are reservations necessary for a great historic nation which in the past ruled itself for two or three thousand years without reservations, and occupied a place of honour and influence in the world second to that of no other nation. Cannot such a nation rule itself now, If not, why not, Has 170 years of British rule caused such degeneration in her that she cannot do again what she did for so long a period with distinguished success. India feels insulted by these reservations.

SMOKE-SCREEN

She also distrusts this meaning. What can their real meaning be? Are they not another "smoke-screen" such as she declares she has experienced so often from her present foreign rulers? Is not offering self-rule with these reservations, on the part of Great Britain, another instance of professing to give without really giving? Of "giving with one hand and taking back with the other?" Under the name of granting India self-rule, does not Britain by her reservations really deny her self-rule, refused to give her self-rule" If I may quote the language of the Editor of "New India" (Madras).

In holding out to India so-called self-government with these limitations attached, are India's foreign lords offering her anything whatever but the trappings of self-government without self-government at all?

These are vital questions. Word comes that virtually all India is asking them with intense earnestness.

Just what are the reservations? The answer is as follows: 1. Great Britain is to control India's "Defence," that is, India's "Army." India possesses, and is to continue to posses, a large army. What does control of it mean? If we, in the United States, had a large army and it was controlled by Germany, or France, or Japan, or Great Britain and if we had not a single soldier under our control, could it be said in any true sense that we were free or possesed self-rule? This exactly illustrates what British control of the Indian army means. Does not all the world know that any nation whose army is wholly in the control of a foreign power, instead of being free and self-governing in any true sense, is under serious and dangerous bondage?

2. In the New Constitution which is to be offered to the Indian people, Britain is to control India's Foreign Political Relations. What does that means? It means that India cannot officially communicate with any other nation, she cannot make a foreign treaty, or do any kind of oreifn business. She cannot send to any nation an Ambassador, or a Minister, or a Consul, or any official to represent her; nor can she receive any Ambassador, or Minister, or Consul, or official representing any foreign nation. She cannot b recognized as a nation by any other nation, she can have no place among the nations of the world. To all the world she is not to be a nation at all, but simply a subject province of Great Britain. Will this be self-rule? Will it be anything but unbearable bondage?

3. Britain is to control India's Foreign Finance, Foreign Exchange, Credit. That is to say, in financial matters India is to be in the absolute power of Great Britain. Indian financiers claim that one of the important causes of India's impoverishment has been the fact that in the past Indian finance has been under British control. They claim that by changing the value of the rupee and manipultaing India's currency in the interest of Britain, and by creating artificial ratios of exchange between India and England, the British Government has drained from India untold millions of her wealth. Under the proposed New Constitution for India, all this is to go right on. It is an axiom in statemanship that economic power underlies and controls political power; and that whoever controls the credit of a nation really controls the nation. Under such conditions, will the claim that India possesses self-rule be anything but a mockery?

VICEROY, THE AUTOCRAT

4. While in the proposed New Constitution for India the Viceroy (or Governor General) is to be responsible in a measure to the Indian National (Federal) Legislature, and therefore indirectly to the people of India, he is to be given autocratic and arbitrary power greater than any past Viceroy has ever possessed. In other words, he is to have power to dismiss Ministeries at his will, which means that in what he may claim to be a time of "emergency", he can control legislation, or even dismiss the Legislature, and rule the country by arbitrary edicts, or virtual martial law, exactly as Lord Irwin has done for nearly a year past —imprisoning tens of thousands of India's worthiest citizens and filling the land with unpardonable brutalities.

Nor is this all. Since the Governors of the Provinces (as well as the Governor-General) are to be appointed by Great Britain without India having any voice or power in the matter, there is no way in which India will be able to prevent great Provinces from being governed by tyrants like Sir Michael O'Dwyer, or to prevent British Generals like General Dyer from being forced on communities with power to prepetrate future atrocities like those of the Punjab or future massacres like that at Amritsar. Will this mean Self-Rule for India?

Such then are the four main "Reservations" (there are others but these are the most important) which Great Britain makes an indispensable part of the New Constitution which she graciously offers to the Indian people.

Under such a Constitution, will India in any true sense possess "responsible government?" On the contrary, will she not be a subject nation as really as in the past? The chains with which she is to be bound will be somewhat different in form, and they will be slightly longer in this direction and in that so as to allow her a little more liberty in her bondage but are this not to be chains still.

their association with the Government of India.

From what is happening in the country since the release of a few of our National Leaders, it is some what of a consolation to note that the Sankey Scheme and the Premier's Satement, together with the discussions and agreements of the London Conference, will not be the last word on the subject and that the mementeus discussions that are now going on between you and the Viceroy will enable the British Government to appreciate the position of the Congress and allow it to act on the principle of self determination, to take the freest course hence-forward and to suggest its own terms in the direction of honourable settlement of India's future. It is in such circumstances that, we the people of the Indian States, who are the real party that should be heard in any Conference or Convention designed to settle the future of India but who have been unfortunately so far the victims of Ex-Parte decisions, most earnestly desire that, in the event of Congress ever entering in a profitable discussions on the London proposals, true to its declared principle, it should make it possible for the people of the Indian States to participate in those discussions.

FEDERATION THE WAY OUT.

It is beyond doubt that the necessity for the inclusion of the Indian States with the future constitution of India having been recognised on all hands, the future constitution of India should be on a Federal Basis. It is no doubt true that Federation is not the last word in Constitution-making and that Federal Governments all over the world are gravitating towards the unitary model, but a practical illustration of such a Government has not yet materialised and India is still in the process of making. Besides, such a type of Government implies fully developed National consciousness, in the entire people of a country and an intense desire, as necessary sequence, for unity as distinguished from union. No Indian, however liberal and Nationalistic in ont look, can say that such conditions are to be found in India to-day. No doubt the desire for freedom is manifest; but that by itself is no indication of the desire for the merging of provincialism with the wider stream of Nationalism. Provinces and States are still wedded to sentiment, traditions and culture peculiar to each and distinct from the rest and are both to sacrifice their individualities for the sake of an ideal which is as yet too remote and too vague to be alluring. Extra territorial patriotism of the sort involved in evolution of a parfect unitary system of administration in a continent like India can therefore be safely said to be wholly absent to-day and the highest ambition of not only the Indian states but also of the majority of the Provinces is to be connected with the Government of India by a Scheme of Federation.

STATES' PEOPLES' EXPECTATION.

But the very idea of Federation involves equal degree of freedom for all the component parts of Federation. If the entry of the Indian States into a Federal Constitution does not Per-se involve the fulfilment by its rulers of certains imperative obligations:— Viz. the introduction of responsible Government, the grant of full citizenship rights to their people, the grant of the right of direct parcipation to their subjects in the All-India Federal polity, and the vesting of the powers of paramountcy, not with the Viceroy as representing the British Crown, as the Princes would have it on the score of treaty Rights, but with the Federal Government of India, subject to such limitation as may be laid down for the exercise by the States as a whole, as distinguished from their Rulers, of full internal autonomy. In view of these important implications of a Federal India, in view of the gross misconsuption still prevailing among many a British Indian regarding the conditions of the people and the nature of the adminstration in the Indian States to secure their individual sovereign rights over the heads of, and at the back of, their subjects, and in view of discussions and agreements at the London Conference, it has therefore become necessary to set forth in the above the principles that ought to be followed in the framing of a Federal constitution for India.

ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS.

No Scheme of Federation would be satisfactory, nay, work the name, which is not based on the following essential ingrediants:—

(1) The creation of a Federation with a Central Government consisting of a bi-cameral Legislature (Styled the Parliament) elected according to the usual Federal method and an Executive responsible to the Legislature and exercising control over defence and such other matters of common interest.

(2) The linking of British India Provinces and Indian States on the basic principle of equality as in the U. S. A. or Switzerland with this difference, however that the States shall retain their hereditary Rulership, subject to such necessary conditions and safeguards as circumstances require.

To this end all treaties or arrangements subsisting at present between the King of England or Parliament and the Indian Princes shall forth with be repealed, the States which will become members of the Federation with all its implication being instead accorded guarantees in the Constitution itself, as in the case of Provinces, regarding their territorial integrity, internal autonomy and stability of constitution provided that:—

(a) they shall adopt for their internal administration a responsible form of Government with a constatution duly devised and approved by the people.

(b) the said Constitution does not contain any thing contrary to the provisions of Federal Constitution and the fundamental principles of Federal Laws.

(c) the said Constitution is liable to be revised by an absolute majority of the representatives voting in their respective Legislature, save in so far as the provisions intended to be revised do not fall with in the limitation prescribed in the Federal Constitution.

(d) it ensures (1) the representation of the people in the Federal Legislature on an acquitable basis by means of direct popular election, (ii) the exercise by the people of their natural rights and liberties according to the provision of the Federal Constitution and the Federal Laws in this behalf, and (iii) access to the Supreme Court.

(e) it ensures the exercise of judicial power by Courts and tribunals fully independent of the Executive; and

(f) the administrations enjoy the confidence of the peoples' representation.

STATES' PEOPLES' DEMANDS.

Their Place In Federated India.

Sjts. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao member, A. I. C. C. (Karnatak,) K. T. Satya Narayan Setty, M. L. C., (Mysore) and K. T. Mathew, Secretary, All-India Indians States' peoples federation write in the course of an appeal to Mahatma Gandhiji:—

It is becoming increasingly clear that, at the London Conference nothing really happened regarding the grant of "Responsible Government" to India, containing (to use your own phrase) "the substance of independence". One cannot disabuse one's own mind of the impression that the streneous attempt that was made in London and at the Round Table Conference to overemphasise the idea of "Federation" of the Round Table variety, was the result of an unholy combination among two principle parties therein-each with its own axe to grind the British Government and the Indian Princes. The former wanted that, whatever else might be done in India, Britain should have all ultimate powers and as much actual power as would enable her to carry out her policy in respect of the matters on which she was keen. The second wanted that nothing should happen which would interfere in any manner or degree with their freedom to act as they pleased in their internal administrative affairs, while they should continue to enjoy all the advantages that they at present have on account of

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(Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

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—:o:—

Six Hundred Sevikas Arrested & Detained

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Mar. 7.

As previously announced by the District Collector, the sale of the liquor licenses of this district took place at the Collector's Bungalow at Kaira, on the 6th instant. The Collector had previously issued a prohibitory order against picketing under Section 39(1), of the 4th Act of 1890, of the Bombay District Police Act. However the District Congress Committee had arranged for picketing. About 800 women volunteers from different villages of the District gathered together and picketed the auction sales. But the Collector had arranged to call to his bungalow some license bidders the previous evening, so hardly any bidder passed the picketers on the day of the auction sale.

ARREST AND RELEASE.

The picketors were not allowed to picket. All of them as they came in batches one by one, were made to sit at the place in open sunshine till the Government business was over. The male volunteers who accompanied the women were separated and taken to the District Jail where they were also detained until the auction sale was over none of them was given anything to eat, though they were detained from early morning till 2 p.m. The number of the women thus detained was about 600 and that of males about 100, which included many Congress workes of the District. In the beginning Mrs. Taraben Modak of Bhavanagar, when she refused to withdraw from her place of picketing was caught by the hand and forcebly removed from her place. The police officer who was personally responsible for this action afterwards arrested her,, along with one other woman picketers and detained them in the jail along with other male volunteers. Other people who happened to come to the place whether picketors or not were driven away by the police. Consequently about three men received some injuries either from lathies or sticks.

A student of the Kaiza High School Bhai Shankerlal Jamanadas was beaten by the butt-end of a rifle near the eye-brow and was bleeding. He was immediately given medical treatment by the Congressmen. Two European ladies who visited this place on this day personally saw and heard about the happenings and were much displeased with the conduct of the police. They had also some talk about this with Mr. Billimoria the police officer. He seemed to deprecate the action of the Congressmen.

REDUCED SALES.

The license sale was over at about 2 p.m. Consequently the police released all the detained male and female volunteers. Then a procession was taken through the town, at the end of which a meeting was arranged to congratulate all those who contributed to the work of the day.

The exact result of the auction sale is not known but ti is believed in well-informed circles that the price realised is not even 50 per cent of the last year and the shops auctioned are also about 1/3 of the total number of liquor shops in the District.

JAMBUSAR NOTES

—:o:—

An Interesting Conversation

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, Mar. 8.

Sjt. Tribhovandas Patel, a Satyagrahi peasant of Ankhi has already migrated to the Baroda territory. Government through the Watchmen and Vartanias have collected crops worth Rs. 3,930 from 108 Acres of land's of the peasant. Yet the peasant is firm in his resolve.

On the 3rd instant the new Assistant Collector visited the Higarates of Kareli at Dudhwada. The officer talked with the peasants to return to their villages. As the conversation between the officer and the peasants is interesting to know, a small portion of it has been given below.

Collector:—Oh, you see. Gandhiji has been released, Vallabhbhai has also been released. And now peace parleys have concluded. So you come to your villages. There will not be any more harassment now.

Peasants:—How can be it so? wait a little more. We shall come as soom as Mahatma Gandhi will order us.

Collector:—But, why so! We can also have truce. I may solve your difficulties. And you can return to your villages.

Peasants:—No. We can not make any truce ourselves. For the purpose, Gandhiji and Lord Irwin are there we are soldiers in this army of we cannot move an inch without the order of the 'Sardar'.

ARRESTS.

On the 5th evening two volunteers Balubhai and Ambalal were arrested while selling "Rajdroha" bulletins. They have been in the Sub-Jail of Jambusar.

A DENMARK VISITOR.

Dr. Wette of Denmark had visited the huts of the emigrants at Dhudhwada, Gandhipura, Joshipura, Piludra, Vakalat and other places. He had photographed the huts. He was concerned when he heard that some women of Joshipura village who had recentyl delivered were forcibly turned out from their huts by the Gayakwadi police. He also went to see the children of those three women in confinement.

Watchmen and Vartanias with Talati have taken away 48 maunds of Raw Cotton from the consficated field of Patel Maganbhai of Gajera.

POLLACHI NOTES.

—:o:—

Merchants Vacillation.

(From A Correspondent.)

POLLACHI, Mar. 6.

According to the recent census, the population of Pollachi City is 22,027 consisting of 11,599 males and 10,428 females. The number of occupied houses is 4,140. Compared with the figures of the census of 1921, there is an increase in the total population of 11,152. Occupied houses have increased by 2,105. The increase in the number of occupied houses as well as population nearing double is particularly noticeable owing to steady improvement in commercial importance.

CAR FESTIVAL.

The local Mariamman car festival was terminated to-day with great rejocings. They striking feature of this year's festival was that national leaders' pictures including Mahatmaji were suspended in front of the car with due floral adorations and a huge national flag was also hoisted.

COLLECTOR'S VISIT.

Mr. S. H. Slater I. C, S, District Collector of Coimbatore visited this place yesterday with a view to hold a personal inspection and invite opinion re: the transfer of present Municipal Office to the Municipal Travellers' bungalow. The Municipal Council had adopted two resolutions separately sometime back, one in the ordinary meeting and another in the Special Meeting of the Council but the District Collector finding the inconvenience and the probable unnecessary expenses seemed to have opined the present arrangement to continue.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PLEDGE.

It is understood that Messrs. Tribhovandas Vendravan and Bros., Coimbatore , wholesale dealers in foreign cloths have it is learnt pledged with the District Congress Committee not to sell any foreign cloths in future and their bales seemed to have been sealed by the Congress. They have branches in Pollachi, Udamalpet, Tiruppur and Dharapuram where they are said to be disposing of their remnant stocks and complaints, it is stated, to have been made to Congress authorities for taking disciplinary actions against them for the alleged violations of their pledges.

DABHOI POLICE ACTIVITY.

—:o:—

HARTAL IN PROTEST

Arrests Of Eleven Leading Citizens

(From a Correspondent.)

DABHOI, March 7.

To get redress regarding the excesses practised upon the cart-owners by the Dabhoi Taluka police on the 2nd inst., the Dabhoi public sent two wires in regard to H. H. the Gaekwar at Sankhada and was waiting for His arrival by the special train at the Dabhoi station since 3-30 p.m. The citizens among whom were the merchants, vakils, bankers and others were quiet and peaceful and they were neither asked by the Police authorities nor by the Railway officers to quit the Railway premises. As the special train of the Maharajah did not stop as expected the crowd dispersed peacefully. After the incident of the day, to-day, i.e. on the 6th inst. on the complaint of the Dabhoi Railway station-master, the Railway 'fouzdar', in accordance with the Sec. 219 of the Local Penal Code and sec. 122 of the Railway Act, ordered the following eleven respectable and leading citizens to be called to appear before him.

CALLING UP THE DEAD.

(1) Seth Noorbhai Vallibhai;
(2) Purshottam Premanand;
(3) Kansara Bahecherlal Maganlal;
(4) Govindlal Himatlal;
(5) Purshotam Narotamdas;
(6) Chhotalal Motilal;
(7) Chimanlal Chhotalal Desai;
(8) Motilal Himatlal;
(9) Dalsukhbhai Ranchhaodbhai;
(10) Trambaklal Narkhashanker; M.A., LL.B.;
(11) Ambal Chhotalal Shah, B.A., LL.B.;
(12) Jamnadas Himatlal, B.A., LL.B.

Of the 12 above-named citizens No. (9) Dalsukhbhai Ranchhodbhai died many years ago and the remaining eleven were taken in custody by the Railway Fouzdar. The charges being laid under the two sections mentioned above and after the 'Panch Nama' being made, the police escorted the eleven citizens to the First Class Magistrate and the Fouzdar has demanded 3 days for commitment of the case.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

While these citizens were being taken to the Magistrate, the people were filled with wonder and excitement. They followed them in a big crowd These citizens afterwards were released each on a bail of Rs. 50 at 6-30 p.m.

Every one in Dabhoi wishes that His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and other officers concerned will deal with the situation wisely.

As a protest against the policy of the Police department the Dabhoi public has observed unique and unprecedented hartal to-day and has wired to the following authorities:—

(1) H. H. the Maharaja Saheb; (2) the Dewan Saheb; (3) Police Commissioner Saheb; and (4) Suba Saheb.

COUNCIL OF STATE DISCUSSES BUDGET.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 7.

The Budget was subjected to a general discussion in the Council of State to-day.

The Debate was opened by Mr. Basu who looking at the Budget from the Ways and Means Position felt that the situation in the next two months would be so serious as to need drastic remedies.

Mr. A. Hamid in an imperfectly heard speech pointed out the claims of Burma for better treatment. After the presentation of the current Budget he could say: "Save Burma from the clutches of the Central Government."

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Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to:—

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Address To Jhalawar

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

JHALRAPATAN, Mar. 7.

A hugh gathering of the citizens of Jhalrapatan City assembled in Lalbagh to present an address to His Highness of Jhalawar on his return from England. Seth Bhanwarlalji, Doctor Shadiragai, Doctor Sarjuparshadji, State Surgeon of Indore, and Sjt. Radhakishanlalji, Head Master, delivered eloquent speeches on his Highness' personal qualities and interest which he takes in public welfare, many taxes and nazars were remitted.

His Highness speaking in reply said that Round Table Conference was a great success.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-15 p.m.—Gramophone Records.

9-0 p.m.—Indirabai Wadker's vocal music.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The fourth prize distribution ceremony of the School of Indian Music will be held at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, Saturday (14th inst.), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University will preside, and Mrs. Mirza will distribute the prizes.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The annual dinner of the Bombay Port Trust Indian Officers' Association will be held at 8 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), at the Marble Hall, Ballard Pier. Mr. B. S. Turkhad, who is retiring from the Bombay Port Trust after 33 years of service, will be the Principal Guest.

PUBLIC MEETING OF JEWS.

A public meeting of Jews will be held to-day (Tuesday), at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 6 p.m., (S. T.), to consider whether a representation should be submitted to the Government of India and His Majesty's Government regarding their position under the new Constitution for the governance of India.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received samples of assorted Lily Biscuit manufactured by the Lily Biscuit Co., (3, Ramakanta Sen Lane, Ultadanga, Calcutta). As an indigenous product, the manufacturers deserve encouragement.

KARNATAK'S RETURNED SATYAGRAHIS.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak League a public meeting will be held at the Saraswat Co-operative Buildings Gamdevi, to-day on (Tuesday) at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) to welcome the Karnatak Satyagrahis who have been recently released from different jails.

LIQUOR PICKETER ASSAULTED.

"A volunteer by name Ramakanth Vishnu Madaikar who was on duty on picketing at liquor shop No. 172 at Sion, was rather seriously assaulted yesterday at 12-45 p.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, Alexandra Road to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PROTEST AGAINST THE TRUCE ...

—:o:—

To-Day's Maidan Meeting

Sirdar Kewal Singh of the Azad Party, writes:—

A general meeting of Bombay Volunteers will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at Azad Maidan under the auspices of the newly formed "Azad Party" to protest against the Truce.

AKALI DAL DELEGATES FOR KARACHI.

—:o:—

The President, Akali Dal writes: A meeting of the Executive of Ramghana Shiromani Akali Dal was held on the 9th March under the Presidency or Sirdar Indar Singh Osanu, wherein it has resolved to send to the Karachi Service two delegates namely Sirdar Indar Singh Osanu, the President and Secretary along with ten volunteers.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

—:o:—

"Times Of India" Narrow Victory

There was a fair crowd to witness the second day's play i witness the second day's play in the Aga Khan Tournament. Of the two matches played only one reached a satisfactory conrlusion.

The Parsi Cyclists and the Indian Telegraphs Recreation Club played out 70 minutes of colourless hockey and neither side could claim the advantage at the end, the scores reading 3 goals all at the final whistle after the last period of extra time.

The Times of India Club had considerable difficulty in disposing of the Radio Telegraphs Hockey Club by 1 goal. They owed their victory to Blake, their centre forward who scored with a hard shot during the first half. Though the Pressmen continued to have the better of the game they could not add to their score.

The Times Of India.:—

Turner: Edwards and Bhorw. Pereira: Lynn and Rodricks. De-Burgh: Sell: Blake Selvey and Lees.

Radio Telegraph Hockey Club: A. Lobo: T. Pinto and M. D.'-Souza: H. Mendoza: C. Lobo. and S. Poole: P. D'Monte: Fairman: Cowsell: Murphy and Jepson.

JEWISH MARRIAGE CASE APPEAL.

—:o:—

Lower Court's Order Upheld

APPELLANT NOT TO EXECUTE BILL OF DIVORCE.

Judgment was delivered on Monday at the Bombay High Court, in the appeal filed by Mr. David Sassoon Ezekiel, against the Judgment of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, ordering the betrothal contract with Miss Najia Noori Reuben Shirazi to be declared null and void and that he should execute a bill of divorce. The Hon. the Chief Justice upheld the order of the lower court, but relinquished the portion of the obligation on the appellant to execute a bill of divorce. Mr. Justice Mirza concurred with the Judgment of the Hon. the Chief Justice.

It will be recalled that the appellant, who is a resident of Bombay, desired to marry a girl from Iraq, and following the negotiations, it was arranged that she should undergo the ceremony of "Kasesp Kiddushim" with him, and that she would marry him only on one condition that she and her mother found the representations made to them to be true and correct on their arrival in Bombay. In the course of his judgment Mr. Justice Wadia declared that the contract of betrothal was null and void as the conditions were not fulfilled and ordered him to execute a bill of divorce. An appeal was filed by Mr. D. S. Ezekiel against this order.

It was contended on the part of the appellant that the order of the trying Judge to execute a bill of divorce was wrong.

Mr. Mathalone, the Counsel for the respondent argued that it was essential, as, without the bill of divorce, she would not be able to marry another person according to the Jewish Law. If that was not within the power of the Court, he submitted that the Court should give her a declaration to the effect that the betrothal contract was null and void and that bill of divorce was not essential.

The Hon. the Chief Justice in the course of his judgment observed that the betrothal contract was to be null and void as the conditions were not fulfilled. Further as the lower Court was not within its proper rights in imposing an obligation on the part of the appellant to execute a bill of divorce. His Lordship thought that the appellant must be freed from that obligation. Nevertheless His Lordship opined that the Court could issue an injunction if necessary in favour of the respondent if the appellant tried to assert his rights of matrimony or put in an hindrance in the way of the respondent's marriage with some other person. Therefore His Lordship upheld the order of the lower Court relinquishing the portion of the obligation on the appellant to execute a bill of divorce. The costs of appeal to be borne by each party.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan delivered a separate judgment concurring on almost all the points with that of the Hon. the Chief Justice.

Mr. Mathalone, the Counsel for the respondent drew the attention of Their Lordships to direct the restraint of immediate withdrawal of the deposit money of Rs. 500, given as a security to the Court for the costs of the respondent, in order that they might be able to recover their costs granted in the lower Court. But Their Lordships observed that as the appellant had succeeded in getting a portion of the obligation relinquished, he was not directed to pay the costs of appeal, and hence the Court could put no restraint on the deposit money, which was now his property.

Sir J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General with Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Solomon and Co., appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Mathalone instructed by Thakordas and Madgaonkar, appeared for the respondent.

Garden Party At Government House

—:o:—

About 1,200 guests of different communities responded the invitations of H. E. the Governor and Lady Sykes to the Garden Party they gave on Monday afternoon at the Government House. Among those present were also H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur, Nawab of Bela, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and judges of the Bombay High Court. The nurses of the Bombay Hospitals also were invited as usual. The Governor's right arms having been strained in tennis play, he was not able to shake hands with the guests which task was gracefully discharged by the hostess. After the reception the guests moved about the lawn where refreshment was served while others enjoyed the music of the Governor's Band. After reception the host and hostess moved among the guests till they returned home at sunset.

CONGRESS HOUSE RESTORED

National Flag Re-Hoisted

There was some jubilation in Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, on Monday afternoon, when Mr. Wilson, the Police Commissioner of Bombay gave possession of the "Congress House", the Jinnah Hall and the Dadabhoy Naoroji Manzil, to Sjt Matbradas Tricumji, the Secretary of the Congress trust properties, in the presence of Sjt. Purshottam Tricumdas, President of the twenty-fifth "War Council" (which has now been dissolved), and a large crowd. Mr. Sharpe, the Deputy Commissioner of Police and Inspector Lyons, formerly of the Lamington Road Police Station assisted the Commissioner in the little ceremony that followed.

POLICE MARCH OUT.

A couple of armed police and a few constables who had been keeping day and night vigil at the "Congress House ever since October 15, when the property was confiscated, were given orders to "fall in". A little Union Jack that decorated the Congress gate and another big flag that was fluttering on the terrace of the "Congress House" were both removed and the police party marched out of the "Congress House".

TRI-COLOUR HOISTED.

A national flag was hoisted in place of the Union Jack on the Congress Terrace, the schoolboys, the Police Commissioner and the public bearing witness to the ceremony. The Commissioner then left giving the key in the possession of the Congress authorities.

HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

It was a happy coincidence that the National Militia volunteer who was arrested on October 15 while guarding the gates of the Congress House when the police raided it, was present on this occasion and hoisted the National flag.

It was all finished within a few minutes. The Congress House was given back to the people after it had been in the possession of the police for more than four months. Some Congress volunteers who were among the first to return to their old citadel eagerly went from room to room and found to their disappointment not the old well furnished, tidy, Congress House, but two big bare rooms.

ALL FURNITURE MISSING.

All removable furniture like chairs, tables and benches were removed by the police and even the wooden partition which divided the office from the President and Secretary's rooms had been taken away. The "War Council" chamber which was amply furnished was empty! The police, it appears, had removed the property as soon as they came into possession of the "Congress House" and the restoration of these articles of furniture will take some time.

In the evening large crowds, the old familiar crowds gather outside the "Congress House," recalling the days when the B.P.C.C. was buzzing with life and activity. A Congress volunteer stood at the gates, which were now thrown open to the public, pending the formal restoration ceremony which the authorities intend to observe on Wednesday.

CONGRESS HOUSE RE-OCCUPATION.

—:o:—

The formal re-opening ceremony of the Congress House will take place on Thursday the 12th inst., the first anniversary day of Mahatma Gandhi's march. The complete programme for the occasion will be announced to-morrow.

Council For B. P. C. C. Reports Incorrect

—:o:—

The Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write that the reports appearing in some of the local papers regarding the appointment of a "Council of Action" to carry on the Congress activities in the city till fresh elections are held are incorrect.

FLAG HOISTING IN C WARD.

The flag hoisting ceremony at the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee's Office, after raids and searches during the time of the campaign, was performed on Monday at 8-30 a.m. opposite Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, by Mr. K. F. Nariman, the permanent President of the B.P.C.C. Mr. Ganpatishanker briefly gave account of the part played by this Committee and then Mr. Narayan Deshpande, the President of this Committee requested Mr. Nariman to unfurl the flag. Mr. Nariman congratulated the people of C Ward and hoped that they would continue their co-operation. Ceremony was observed with volunteers standing to salute, Vanar Sena and others playing band and bugling. Before the ceremony people of the Ward came in a procession from Tambhakatha Fountain singing national songs all the way wherein the little girls with National flags in their hands were in front and were very enthusiastic.

The ceremony was completed by the songs "Zanda Uncha Rahe Hamara" and "Vandemataram".

VISAPUR OPENS THE GATES

—:o:—

Two hundred Satyagrahis were released from the Visapur Temporary Prison on Sunday in two batches. Among the released are Messrs. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, C. K. Narayan Swami, Ekamber Iyer, J. B. Kaul and K. A. Narayan Iyer, an ex-G.O.C. of the Congress Volunteers. Seth Kanaiyalal of Dhond entertained the party at the Dhond station and looked to the convenience of the volunteers. The whole party left Poona by the mid-night train and reached Victoria Terminus early the next morning and was received at the station by a large crowd. A procession was formed from the station to the Azad Maidan where the National Flag was saluted. The party then dispersed.

BOMBAY'S POPULATION.

—:o:—

Figures By Wards.

The following figures show the population in 1931, of the different wards of Bombay:—

'A' Ward: Males 46,498; Females 21,822; Total 68,320.

'B' Ward: Males 72,437; Females 42,373; Total 1,14,410.

'C' Ward: Males 1,32,097; Females 73,314; Total 2,05,411.

'D' Ward; Males 96,349; Females 56,784; Total 1,53,133.

'E' Ward: Males 1,75,745; Females 98,770; Total 2,74,515.

'F' Ward: Males 1,01,471; Females 58,484; Total 1,59,955.

'G' Ward: Males 1,04,148; Females 59,744; Total 1,63,892.

Platform: Males 4,909; Females 533; Total 5,442.

Homeless People: Males 3,769; Females 190; Total 3,959.

Floating Population: Males 8,739; Females 75; Total 8,814.

Grand total of all: Males 17,417; Females 798; Total 18,215.

Complete Population: Males 7,45,762; Females 4,22,089; Total 11,57,851.

1921 CENSUS FIGURES.

In 1921 the total population of Bombay was 11,75,914, made up as under:—

Males 7,71,332; Females 4,04,582.

PROTECTION TO TENANTS

—:o:—

Danger From House Collapses

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting held on Monday gave approval to the recommendations made by the Works Committee regarding the periodical inspection of timber framed buildings in the the city. The Works Committee inquired into the question with a view to giving adequate protection to tenants against danger from sudden house collapses involving loss to life. The recommendation of the Committee was as follows:—

FOR THE SAFETY OF TENANTS.

That the Corporation are of opinion that with a view to protecting the interest of tenants, the Municipal Engineering Department should be more vigilant and careful in their supervision of the construction of the buildings in the city and in their periodical inspection thereof after completion and that they should see that the owners of the Buildings take necessary precautions from time to time for keeping the buildings in a safe and habitable condition."

The meeting then adjourned to Thursday.

Latest Cottor Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, Mar. 9.

Previous Closing Rate	11.38
To-day's Opening Rate	11.40
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	11.29
Difference	—.09
Broach Expectation	209

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

Liverpool, Mar. 9.

Previous Closing Rate	5.96
To-day's Opening Rate	6.03
Difference	plus .07
To-day's Closing Rate	6.05
Difference	plus .09

GANDHIJI'S "BOLD STEP"

—:o:—

Truce Is In Interests Of Masses

TENNIS STAR TAKES TO PUBLIC PLATFORM

Under the auspices of the Marwari Swadeshi League a meeting was held on Monday night at Dabholkar's Wadi on Babu Genu Road (Kalbadevi) when speeches explaining the Delhi truce were delivered by several speakers Miss Leila Rao the Tennis-Star presided.

GANDHIJI'S "BOLD STEP".

Mrs. Kshama Rao explained the terms of the truce and said that Gandhiji had taken the bold step in the interest of the country. It was upto them to obey his command and to stand by him in peace as they did in war. He was their General and he had adopted the course after giving full consideration to it. The country had achieved great things during the past twelve months but it had still to do more. The constructive programme of popularising Khaddar and Swadeshi and eradicating the drink evil was still before the country and she appealed to the audience to take up that work.

REST TIME.

Sjt. Jagmohandas Parekh said that the course that Gandhiji had adopted was the best course in the present circumstances. He had agreed to a truce and advised the country to take rest for some time. But that did not mean their allowing to get their sword rusted. It was only not to be used. But they must keep themselves in good trim and be ready to wage a war again even at a moment's notice if there was need for it.

Concluding the speaker exhorted the audience to obey Gandhiji and to show to world that Indians were a united nation and knew how to obey their General. "Trusting on you, the 330 millions of Indian masses, Gandhiji has drawn a blank cheque. It is upto you not to dishonour it and show your confidence in him", concluded the speaker.

Sjt. Kanji Master said that Swaraj meant development of power which Indians had already done.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting.

DISAPPOINTED CONGRESSMEN VOICE THEIR PROTEST

—:o:—

Youths Asked To Prepare For Grim Struggle Ahead

Under the auspices of the Young Patriots League and the Council of Action for Independence a public meeting was held on Tilak Maidan, Dadar on Monday night, Mr. B. B. Karnik, Advocate was in the chair.

The President in the opening remark narrated the history of the Civil Disobedience campaign and the sacrifices which Indians have done thinking that they will be achieving Purna Swaraj sooner or later. But now Gandhiji has abruptly called off the movement thinking that he had achieved much.

Mr. E. V. S. Maniam, the Secretary of the Dadar Youth League said that he was addressing the gathering as a disappointed warrior as a Congressman, and as a Youth Leaguer.

By asking the Youths to muster strong in Karachi, and to consider the decisions of the Working Committee they were not in any way insulting the great national leaders but only making the Youths fully prepared for the grim struggle ahead.

Mrs. Dange who next spoke said tha real change of heart meant the release of all political prisoners like Meerut Conspiracy, Lahore Conspiracy, Bengal Detenues, etc.

Akali Amarsingh pleaded that India must have her own coins, and control of the army.

Messrs. Natu, Tyeb Sheikh, V. V. Joshi, Kedar Gupte, and others also spoke.

BOMBAY WORKERS DENOUNCE DELHI AGREEMENT

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Young Workers' League, the Girni Kamgar Union and the Militant Workers' League, a mass meeting of Bombay workers was held to denounce the Delhi truce. Messrs. S. V. Deshpande, B. T. Ranadive, Purandare Bhavyaji Kulkarni and others addressed the meeting Mr. Khale of Y. W. League presided.

Mr. Ranadive characterised the Delhi truce as open betrayal of the Indian masses, a betrayal which was dictated by the fear of the growing peasant revolt and the rising mass discontent among the workers. He referred to Sardar Vallabhbhai's speech at the Azad Maidan and said that speech at least should leave no doubt in the minds of the people that the Congress leaders were the avowed agents of the Indian capitalists out for betraying the struggle for Indian Independence.

"BETRAYED THE MOVEMENT".

Mr. S. V. Deshpande vehemently condemned the Delhi truce and said that the stand taken by the Red Flaggers had proved to be correct. The present Congress leaders were out for betraying the struggle for Independence and they have done it. It is good he said that Sardar Valabhbhai has, now come out in the open and given his views publicly.

Mr. Purandare said that the President-elect seems to have forgotten that only a few days back the Congress leaders claimed to be representatives of the Indian masses. The Sardar's speech made it clear that they were champions of the exploiting classes, out for sabotaging every genuine anti-imperialist struggle.

Mr. Khale exhorted the workers to lead the struggle of the Indian masses to victory and said only a real working class leadership, gathering under it all the discontent anti-imperialist elements, could ensure India's march towards Independence.

MR H. D. RAJAH RELEASED

—:o:—

Mr. H. D. Rajah, of the People's Battallion, Bombay was released on Monday. On his arrival in Bombay he was received by a large number of his friends.

TRUCE IN ACTION

—:o:—

Section 144 In Benares

7 YOUTH LEAGUES GAGGED

BENARES, March 9.

Having regard to the present communal tension in the city, the Magistrate has prohibited under Section 144, Cr. P. C. the taking out tion 144 Cr. P. C. the taking out of a procession and the holding of a meeting in connection with the celeberation of Chandra Shekhar Azad Day announced for yesterday by the Benares Youth League. This order will remain in force till the end of this month. A notice under the same section prohibiting speech and public meetings has also been issued and sent for information particularly to some seven local Youth Leagues.—A. P.

REPRESSION ON THE FRONTIER WITHDRAWN?

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, March 9.

A Frontier Gazette Extraordinary has been issued withdrawing the notifications declaring unlawful the Congress and Naujawan Bharat Sabha and subordinate or allied bodies throughout the Province.

Notifications declaring Peshawar District as notified area for the purposes of the Unlawful Instigation (Second) Ordinance and arrears of land revenue, tax, etc. as notified liabilities have also been withdrawn.—A. P.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

Picketing Of Liquor Shops To Be Stiffened

AHMEDABAD, March 9.

The Secretary of the Textile Labour Association has increased the number of pickets at the liquor shops in the city, and addressed a letter to the licensees of liquor shops as follows:—"Whatever the political situation may be, our temperance work has to go on. The better elements of the working classes—and they are a large majority—are pledged and determined to put a stop to the sale of liquor in this city at the earliest moment and at all costs."

STRIKES IN MILLS.

The operatives of the weaving departments of Marsden and Monogram Mills have gone on strike. They allege that an excessive amount of damaged cloth is debited to their account.

Weavers of the New Baroda Mills, Baroda, have been on strike for a week now. They complain about the reduction of wage consequent on the change of the rate from poundage to yardage.—A. P.

LOKAPRIYA SAMBHAJI SATOOJI WAGHMARE DEAD.

The death of Lokapriya Sambhaji Satooji Waghmare, a veteran social worker amongst the Depressed Classes occurred at his native place "Ghode", a village in the Poona District on the 4th instant. He was a Watandar Mahar of the village of "Ghode" and was connected with many social and other organisations of the Depressed Classes both in Bombay and outside since 1906.

He was President of the Servants of Somavanshi Society of Bombay, a Vice-President of the Depressed India Association and a member of the All-India Depressed Classes Association, Nagpore. In the year 1906, he organised a Samaj of the Depressed Classes known as "Nirashrit Somavanshi Samaj Mandal" through which he made several attempts to uplift the "Untouchables" socially.

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ANDHERI "TOWER OF SILENCE" OPENED.

—:o:—

In the presence of thousands of Zoroastrians, men, women, and children, the opening ceremony of the Andheri "Tower of Silence" was performed on Sunday last by Mr. Ardeshar B. Patel, President of the Salsette Parsi Association, and founder of the Andheri Parsi Fire Temple, in the absence of Dastur Dr. Peshotan Sanjana, at 6-30 a.m., when a detailed report of the history of the building was read, which showed that the building of the Tower, the prayer hall and the Sagdi (a small fire-temple), a repository for the dead bodies pending their disposal, the road leading to the Tower, and the purchase of the land (40,000 square yards) etc., will cost in all about two lakhs of rupees. The building of the Tower was started on 24-4-1927 when the "Tana" rites were performed in the presence of over 20,000 Zoroastrians.

After the report was read, shawls were presented to several persons who had helped considerably the Salsette Parsi Association in the task of the construction of the Tower, and the allied structures. A shawl was also presented to Mr. A. B. Patel for successfully carrying out the work of the construction of the Tower.

The Tower is constructed on Mogra Hill, near the Ismail College, Andheri. The site was recommended by Mr. G. L. Carter, I.C.S. the then Collector, after a personal survey, lasting for several hours of the available places near Andheri, accompanied by several prominent Parsis interested in the project. In fact, the Salsette Parsi Association came into being, and was afterwards registered, mainly by Mr. Carter's suggestion.

The opening of the Tower in a place like Andheri will prove a boon to the Parsis in the suburbs, as the days of hardships undergone, especially in the monsoons, in removing the dead bodies from the suburbs to the Bombay "Towers of Silence" are now over.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

—:o:—

COUNCIL MEETING AT DELHI ON 15TH INST.

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held at the League Office at Delhi on 15th March, when the political situation created by the Round Table Conference and the Gandhi Pact will form [illegible] for discussion. Sir [illegible] Shafi, Sir Sultan Ahmed, some other Muslim members of the Round Table Conference expected to address the meeting. The Council will also elect a President and the [illegible] A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1931.

THE NEXT STEPS.

—:o:—

Despite the hasty criticism of certain classes of persons on the Gandhi-Irwin settlement, it may well be presumed that the settlement will soon be acceptable to almost all sections of the public. But it will be acceptable only as a truce. That is to say, it will just induce most persons only to suspend their aggressive or hostile activities. But we doubt if it will make most Congressmen positively friendly towards the truce or Government's present peace attempts. Many of them have naturally sore feelings towards Government's repressive policy in the past, a policy which they have not altogether abandoned. They rightly feel that the unreleased political prisoners like, for instance, the Meerut and Sholapur prisoners and the Bengal detenues, are so many proofs of Government's continuing repression. And they wonder how such an attitude on the part of Government can be indicative of any real change of heart and how without such a change peace negotiations can be of any avail. It is true that from the day the truce was signed Mahatma Gandhi has been trying with all his might and main to go even further than the letter or spirit of the settlement in winning enthusiastic and not merely passive support for it. Gandhiji's worst opponent will not deny that his followers too are trying to do the same to the best of their convictions. But they cannot achieve the impossible. They will, indeed, win loyal, if passive, support from many but they cannot, as things are, get them to feel enthusiastic or positively friendly towards the truce. But Government can do something to enthuse such persons and thus start the Round Table Conference under happier auspices. The least that they can do is at once to release all political prisoners not proved guilty of violence by normal courts of law.

The above formula will include, among others, persons convicted under Section 124A or any similar section apart from the civil disobedience campaign, the Bengal detenues, the Meerut prisoners, and the Sholapur and Peshawar Martial Law Prisoners. Persons convicted for alleged sedition ought, in justice, to be forthwith released when the very scope of sedition is being altered and the so-called seditionists' claims are being conceded. The Bengal detenues are victims of unmitigated and undisguised repression as they have not been tried at all. Most of the Martial Law prisoners are absolutely innocent of violence and as such deserve to be released without any further delay. Such prisoners as have been found guilty of violence by "special," that is, abnormal, tribunal should either be tried in normal Courts of law or be shown every possible clemency. All these cases of amnesty are as much in the interests of justice as of genuine and lasting peace. The Irish amnesty literally conquered the nation with good-will because that amnesty was not niggardly but extended even to those who spilt blood for political reasons.

If Government are really anxious that the truce should lead to enduring peace, they should first and foremost extend the amnesty to all political prisoners as suggested above. That done, the path of the R. T. Conference will be smoothened as by a magic touch. The next thing Government should do is to speed up the work of the Conference. Delays that are proverbially dangerous may be more so in the present case, if only because the convictions or self-interest of certain classes of persons induce them to do everything to wreck the Conference. A most subtle and dangerous way to kill the Conference is to postpone its future sittings indefinitely or to a distant date by which time much of the sympathy created by the truce may wane. The "Civil and Military Gazette," which, it is notorious, voices the views of the Simla bureaucracy, suggests that the proposed British delegations to India may not come off till next winter, that the present atmosphere is not congenial to the work of the Conference and that much "reconstructive work" is necessary before the peace talks can be resumed. These are mischievous suggestions and senseless, too, in view of the truce. They are evidently meant to wreck the Conference. The Congress can afford to be comparatively unconcerned about it, as it can assert itself either at the present Conference or another that will have to be called soon enough willy-nilly. If the British Government would not wantonly undo its good beginning in the shape of the truce, it should follow it up immediately with other gestures of good-will and acts of statesmanship like a general amnesty on the lines we have suggested and a fresh Declaration about the future work of the R. T. Conference more clearly stating the implications of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement. It will be in the interests of Britain herself if the next Declaration goes further than the settlement in meeting the claims of the Congress.

THEIR GLORIOUS RECORD.

—:o:—

Khan Aligul Khan and Mian Jaffer Shah, two leaders from the North West Frontier Province, who had been on a visit to Delhi to consult Mahatmaji and who were able to give the public an idea of the official methods employed at Peshawar to prevent the people holding meetings to mourn the loss of Maulana Mahomed Ali and Pandit Motilal Nehru, have issued a statement paying generous tribute to the "great services rendered by Congress to the Frontier Province." They mention gratefully the services of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and his colleagues in holding the people's inquiry into the Peshawar Tragedy of April 23 and are particularly pleased with Pandit Jawaharlal's tribute to the Frontier people paid after his release from jail. That tribute was fully deserved. The Frontier people have stood by the Congress and observed its creed of non-violence against heavy odds. Khan Abdul Gafur Khan and his associates suffered in full measure from bureaucratic wrath and the repressive measures employed in the Frontier Province were the crudest and most callous compared with other Provinces in India. An effort was made officially to justify these methods but inspite of this provocation and the continued repression the brave people of the Frontier did not depart from the Congress creed. Their conduct shows how deeply Mahatmaji's teaching has influenced them and how keen they are to participate in the National struggle. The two Frontier leaders are justified in pointing out also that not only in the Frontier Province but everywhere in India also Muslims have taken a prominent part and suffered in no small measure. It is a tribute to the work of Gandhiji that the struggle obliterated communal barriers.

JUST PROTEST.

—:o:—

The letter we published on Monday from the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain to the High Commissioner for India in London makes sad but illuminating reading. It is a just protest against the indifferent attitude adopted by the High Commissioner's office, at the head of which is an Indian, in facilitating the journey to and from Geneva of an Indian merchant in London, Mr. David S. Erulkar when as a nominee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce he had to go to Geneva to attend a session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Let it be mentioned that no difficulty was experienced by the High Commissioner in securing for Mr. Green, the Deputy High Commissioner, a "Laissez Passer". But to Mr. Erulkar not only was no help rendered but he was told to refer himself to the Passport Office. This rude reply is an indication of the attitude towards Indian businessmen in London shown at times by the High Commissioner's office. It was the High Commissioner for South Africa who came to the rescue of Mr. Erulkar and secured him the necessary permit. Is it not scandalous that an Indian businessman should fail to receive attention from a quarter which is supposed to exist for the special reason of furthering the trade interests of his own country? We hope in the Legislative Assembly some non-official member will bring up this matter. The Indian business community is thoroughly justified in protesting against this scandalous state of affairs.

THE FUSILLADE.

—:o:—

Sir George Schuster's budget proposals were not only severely criticized in the Assembly by non-official members of all sections of political opinion, in the Council of State also they were subjected to a fusillade of attack to which the only reply the Finance Member could make was that "he could not have done better than what he had done." But he could certainly do better in one important direction, that of radical retrenchment. He has proposed a Retrenchment Committee but he remarks that it will not be able to do much. "No large economy is anticipated", he says, "without a change of policy." But it is this very question of change of policy that is not touched in the Budget. The Finance Member could have helped the beginnings of the "new policy" by insisting upon an appreciable decrease in the Army Demand and a reduction in the salaries of the higher posts.

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

Lord Irwin has closed his Ordinance regime by issuing a new "Ordinance." Nothing became His Excellency as his last Ordinance. He has made a very good case for the maxim "After me, No Ordinance!"

* * * * *

Kaka Halai, the original and only dictator of Bombay before the dynasty of Congress dictators, characterises the Delhi Agreement as one of the seven blunders of Gandhiji. Mahatmaji is equally blunt. He says that he is only fighting for the right to err.

* * * * *

"We shall welcome Red Flag, white flag and for the matter of that even the Black flag' says Sardar Vallabhbhai. Pity the Blue-badgers! They are left out with a vengeance and may possibly demand some "safeguards' in the new constitution.

* * * * *

Referring to the imposition of entertainment tax by some municipalities an aero rides, Boribunder asks whether aerial flight is an entertainment. I do not think so, except in the case of newly married couples who take to air for honey-moon.

* * * * *

Gandhiji has unfolded his plan of operations against Communalists. He advises women "to go and tell the men, that if they continued to fight, women will not cook and will starve along with menfolk."

* * * * *

Kitchen lock-out, hungerstrike and culinary satyagraha to boot! No man can stand this triple boycott. It looks as if hard days are in store for Communalists.

* * * * *

Analysing the census figures, the "Times of India" correspondent says "Baroda is up by 19.1 per cent. Some of this increase doubtless temporary and due to the flight of villagers from Kaira owing to civil disobedience." Poona shows an increase of 32.1 per cent and Ahmednagar is up by 35 per cent. Yerwada and Visapur have contributed not a little to this phenomenal increase in man power!

* * * * *

A public meeting at Guntur to discuss Gandhi-Irwin Agreement resulted in the arrest of a prominent Congress leader and lathi charge. Long live Stewart!

* * * * *

Mr. Baldwin heaves a sigh of relief that forces of moderation have triumphed over forces of extremism in India. I fear the Conservative leader is under an illusion. Their alleged victory over Gandhiji is purely imaginary. On the other hand "Gandhi March" Mania has already attacked the citadel of the Conservative party. Just imagine the Conservative motion for third class fare to M. P.'s! Let Baldwin look to the rank and file, lest they become Gandhites in their own way!

—K.A.C.

THE TRUCE AND AFTER.

WHAT IT SIGNIFIES: VINDICATION OF CONGRESS LEADERSHIP.

(BY "OSIRIS.")

It becomes difficult to believe to-day, despite the unquestionable testimony of our senses conveyed by the printed word, that peace has come at last; that an actual truce is called and its terms ratified in a formal manner that would admit of no lingering rational doubt; and that the strife that dragged on month after month, in an atmosphere charged through and through with electricity of the highest emotion, the tension and force of which swelled through the passage of time, has ended as dramatically and swiftly as it flashed out into being.

ON THE THRESHOLD.

There is a sensation of unreality, of contrariness even about this reality that faces us at this moment. Can it be true? And, yet we knew the thing was coming, that we were waking towards it with the inevitability of fate. There is nothing miraculous about what has happened for those, at least, who noted every tremor that arose out of the Gandhi-Irwin talks and dismissed it with the conviction of the close and final result of the negotiations—truce. All the events of the past few days moved towards it. One had, of course, one's fears. But the certainty remained, the rest was just a matter of time. And now that peace, with all its definite limitations, has come at last, not without a certain startling suddenness, the challenge goes out, in the midst of a new and not unlooked for emotional sensation which our thoughts must pick up. We must collect our thoughts, make up our mind and face this reality with all its possibilities for good or for evils. How will the men and women who worked and suffered and led the nation on the path of a long-drawn difficult struggle and made of it a noble dream and concrete achievement receive this event? Will they halt at this milestone of their arduous wayfaring, looking behind and onward, while they rest and refresh themselves preparing to walk the path that lies before them? Are they tired and weary? What are their thoughts and their dreams of a futurity that is yet to dawn at the journey's end?

THE SPIRIT OF TRUCE.

The past, as far as we can see, speaks of the future and we can speak, I think, with a certain amount of confidence, of the one feeling that all those who have watched and sympathised with the efforts of the Civil Disobedience movement all these months must share at this moment. The truce for them marks an important phase in the long struggle that leaves no bitterness or regret behind, such has been the spirit of suffering with its insistence on truth and love, in which it was conceived and carried out. We must accept the truce for what it is worth and exactly in the spirit which has characterised the whole struggle that has been carried on. The realist accepts it in all its inevitability for which the conflict and strife prepared the ground. It is victory for those who are past the poor consolations and mockeries of victories which cost so much human misery inflicted by human cupidity; the men and women who suffered out of their love of their country and thought no sacrifice too great to make in pursuit of the high and rare idealism of Gandhian moral principles have no Nemesis to fear that lies in wait for the victorious Caesar.

What is love of one's land?
Ah, we know very well
It is something that sleeps for a year, for a day,
For a month, something that keeps
Very hidden and quiet and still.
And then takes
The quiet heart like a wave,
The quiet brain like a spell,
The quiet will
Like a tornado, and that shakes
The whole being and soul .....

A DEFENCE.

It has been all that and a great deal more in the actual manifestation of the surging emotion. The Gandhian pacifism is the new element in it towards which the focus of world consciousness has shifted. And when one stresses on this aspect of the Nationalist struggle for freedom, one indicates adequately enough what the truce must eventually lead us to. It marks, as I said, an important phase of the struggle which will now assume other forms in its progress. There are scoffers amongst us who must insult their own intelligence by hissing out that cheapest of penny slogans 'Defeatism.' There are others who are not overscrupulous in seizing their advantage in a life. One must make allowance for dupes of delusions, ignorance and a whole brood of baser passions in which some individuals seek their salvation. The heroic souls who suffered out of their idealism could not be defeatists when especially they remain invulnerable to such defeat as is known to those who are incapable of understanding the whole spirit of Gandhian resist-

(Continued on page 7)

CORPORATION AND INDEPENDENT JOURNALS.

WIDER PUBLICITY V. LOW QUOTATIONS.

(BY C. J.)

The correspondence published in these columns on the 5th inst and to which the Manager of the "Dnyan Prakash" and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar contribute in contradiction to certain inferences drawn in this journal's comment, on the question of the Municipal advertisements being sent in to the "Dnyan Prakash," appears to me to be highly interesting and significant in so far as the business and other vested interests seek to be befog what would seem to be a simple and clear issue.

STATUS OF "NAVAKAL"

Any impartial critic could see that the "Nava Kal" remains, whatever spurious claims are advanced by partisan, rival interests, the most influential, best-produced Marathi daily newspaper. Mr. Chandavarkar states that the question of its respectability was raised by Dr. Deshmukh who is reported to have asserted that the "Nava Kal" was one of the most respectable papers in Bombay. The "Naval Kal" is, as a matter of demonstrable fact, the most respectable, in the field of Marathi journalism, not merely because it is associated with the veteran personality of that capable editor, K. P. Khadilker, but also because its technical superiority in all the newspaper features and the generale tone and quality, commands spontaneous respect. The presumptuous statement that there is any rival journal that was as respectable as the "Nava Kal" betrays ignorance and lack of judgment and I am convinced that it would be highly ridiculous for any educated Maratha to look up to men like Dr. Mehta and Mr. Chandavarker for "superior" criticism.

EFFICIENCY, THE CRITERION.

Mr. Chandavarkar's argument about the bureaucratic procedure of "approved list" is probably as valid as Dr. Mehta's wonderful logic about applying the criterion of lower quotations without any reference to the other important factors. The condition of lower quotations presupposes the essential necessity of wide publicity. The whole question, it seems to me, is one of commonsense which is probably incompatible with proverbial red-tapism, but surely, we expect something better of the popular Corporators. In the peculiar circumstances of the present case, the "Nava Kal" could be easily undersold but the question of efficiency remains. The sphere of influence covered by a well-organised paper can, under no circumstances, be reached by rival papers that could afford to put in lower quotations.

"APPROVED LIST."

One cannot, too, persuade oneself that the exclusion of the "Nava Kal" has nothing to do with bias against that journal's "politics." For one thing, the Marathi journal is on the "approved list" of the Government Special Department. It and its Nationalist politics are suspect in the eyes of interests hostile to Nationalism. It was expected that a (at least, theoretically) democratic body like the Corporation would not resist the claim of the "Nava Kal" merely because it was guilty of independence such as offends the "johukum" susceptibilities.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Roused.

That man of peace, Mr. Baldwin, who is reputed to love his classics and his pigs and to hate the vulgarity of party bickerings, is at last roused into action. How far his activity will help him in retaining the confidence of a large section of his followers is open to doubt, but he is doing his best to stop the mischief of dissensions in the Tory ranks. He has made a slashing attack on the Independent Conservative candidate at St. George's Westminster by-election, Sir Ernest Petter. He characterises him as 'an insolent and irresponsible plutocrat trying to dictate to a great Party their leadership and policy.' Help has come to Mr. Baldwin from various quarters in his arduous campaign. Lady Diana Duff Cooper, "a celebrated beauty" is fighting for the Tories; "although she dislikes speech-making," says a Reuter's message. But the two anti-Baldwin Press Lords will be able to secure the services of other beauty-specialists and other women taking part in the campaign, things are likely to be lively at by-election times.

Remit Land Revenue.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has done well to interpret clearly the clause in the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement regarding the No-Tax Campaign. He says in that interview: "So far as the No-Tax Movement amongst the tenants is concerned, we have undertaken to stop it as a part of the Civil Disobedience Movement; that is to say, we shall not ask the tenantry to refrain from paying their taxes on purely political grounds. If they can pay, they should do so. But, we know that owing to terrible economic disasters, it is not possible for them to pay..... There should be remission of a large part of the revenue and rent. Congress, I hope, will interest itself in the agrarian situation and help the peasantry to redress their wrongs and to get this remission." It is up to the Government in view of the Truce not to insist on "the pound of flesh" in these hard times. To facilitate wherever possible amicable settlement between peasants and revenue authorities Congressmen will have to be in close touch with the peasants and to assist them in every possible way to make their representation to Government in an organised manner. Village Congress Committees and Congress-aided Panchayats should serve the purpose admirably.

Foreign Cloth Doomed.

How determined the Congress and institutions like the Desha Sevika Sangha are to complete the boycott of foreign cloth as speedily as possible may be gauged from the Congress Secretary's ultimatum to the mills, which have not yet accepted the Congress terms and from the fervent appeal of the Desha Sevika Sangha for more Sevikas to intensify picketing in the City. If any mills think that because of the Truce, picketing will not be quite effective and that, therefore, they may as well not accept the terms, those mills will be bitterly disappointed soon. The Truce will rather help concentration on the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar with picketing wherever necessary. The Finance Member expressed in the Assembly during the Budget debate, the fear that the cotton industry in India might develop into a monopoly. That fear is groundless. The Khaddar industry will prevent any monopoly. Besides, there are several other ways in which Congress will check monopolist tendencies in millowners.

Sidky's Struggle For Power.

The strength of the Wafd Party in Egypt has remained unimpaired in spite of all the repressive policy initiated by Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud and continued with vigour by his successor, Sidkey Pasha. The latter now feels that he cannot remain in office with some semblance at least of Parliamentary government to back him up. So he has promised an early general election in which a new party started by him called the Shaab or People's Party can contest the elections and help him to meet the new Parliament as the head of a new "popular" party. The Wafd organisation is taking the move as a huge joke. If it decides to fight the elections, Sidkey Pasha has no chance. But the Wafd is at present strongly insisting that the elections should be free and unfettered before it can consent to participate in them.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

—:o:—

Debate On Forest Administration

CUT MOTION WITHDRAWN

The cut motion of Rs. 100 under the head of "Forest" which was moved by Mr. Syed Miran Mahomed Shah (Hyderabad) on Friday, was withdrawn on Monday, after the Minister in charge of Forest Portfolio having replied.

Hon. Mr. S. T. Kambli (Minister) replying to the debate said the post of Chief Conservator of Forests was not only desirable but absolutely essential and therefore he opposed its retrenchment. The Government, he said, required a trained officer who could give technical advice to the Government on forest questions.

GRAZING FEES.

With regard to the suggestion to hand over the Forest administration to the District Local Boards, he thought, that was not possible as they had not the technical knowledge for the administration of forests. Besides, they were likely to raise more revenue from the public. Referring to the complaint of some of the councillor's that the grazing fees were very high and that they should be abolished, Mr. Kambli said, the Agricultural Commission, who had gone from district to district and province to province were of opinion, that the grazing fees were very low.

The cut motion was withdrawn.

NEEDS OF IRRIGATION

Sir Gulamhussein Hydaytaulla, General Member, asked for a grant of Rs. 65,23,000 under the head of "Irrigation." On a cut motion of Rs. 100 several members drew attention of the Government to the needs of irrigation in their respective districts. The motion was then withdrawn.

HOTSON'S RS. 106,66,000

Sir Ernest Hotson, Home Member moved for a grant of Rs. 106,66,000, under the head of "General Administration Reserved."

Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuro (Larkana) moved ommission of a provision of Rs. 47,000 for the creation of a new district with Head Quarters at Dadu and of a new Taluka with head quarters at Garhi Khairo. The ultimate annual recurring expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,39,000. Mr. Khuro said that the talukas had very little cultivation and therefore would not contribute much towards land revenue. He advised Government to wait till the Retrenchment Committee had examined the project.

WAIT

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) supported the motion and said when Government were pressed for money, they should not go in for costly establishment.

Mr. S. A. C. Green said the scheme was worked out in detail and at the last session the council had sanctioned for building at new head quarters at Padu. Considerable progress had been made with the work and to facilitate administration of Land Revenue Department, he urged for the sanction of the grant.

Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto (Larkana) also advised the Government to wait till the Retrenchment Committee had gone through the matter.

The council then adjourned till to-day.

CUTCHEE PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

Brisk preparations are going apace in order to hold an extraordinary session of the Cutchee People Conference in Bombay on 21-22nd instant. The Special Session has been arranged in order to consider and formulate if necessary constitutional demands for and on behalf of Cutchee People as subjects of a native state to be presented for consideration and inclusion in the proposed all India Constitution which may in all probability be considered by the ensuing Session of the Indian National Congress to be held this month at Karachi.

Reception Committee for this extraordinary session has already been formulated with Dr. Poonsi H. Meisheri as Chairman. Mr. G.S. Dholakia and G. Sonawala, as Secretaries and Seth Laboji Meghji and Shamji Hemraj as Treasurers with an executive Committee.

NAGPUR ELECTION

—:o:—

Alleged Corrupt Practices

"MAHARASTRA" SEDITION CASE

(Froum Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 8.

The C. I. D. Nagpur have filed three complaints against one Amarnath Dutt, who styles himself as Manager and Proprietor of Service Securing Company started in Hansapuri sometime back. Dutt has been charged with cheating and the cases will come up for hearing in the Court of the First Class Magistrate on the 10th instant.

In the Maharashtra Sedition case, the defence have cited 2 witnesses Mr. Y. M. Kale, M. L. C. author of History of Berar, and Mr. Shripad Krishna Kolhatker of Jalgaon (Berar) a Marathi writer of repute and their evidence will be taken on the 14th instant. Meanwhile "The Hitavada," a local newspaper urges the withdrawal of the case.

In the Jaiswal-Kunja election case the petitioner and the respondent have cited 141 witnesses and the case will come up for hearing on the 19th instant.

ELECTION DISPUTE.

A fresh election petition case has been started in the Bilaspur District. Pandit Harbansh Chaturbhuj, the petitioner, alleges that Pandit Ramasnehi Mohanlal M. L. C. (representing Bilaspur District, (Non-Mohamedan Rural Constituency) procured his election to the C. P. Legislative Council by corrupt and illegal practices and that several Government officials including the Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao Home Member, and Rai Bahadur Chotelal Verma brought their influence on the voters to vote for the respondent. The applicant further alleges that on or about the 2nd November, 1930, the Home Member visited Bilaspur and he personally canvassed support for the respondent. Two Sub-Inspectors of Police are also alleged to have helped Pundit Ramsnehi in the election. A commission consisting of Mr. F. H. Staples, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Mr. G. B. De, District Sessions Judge, Raipur and Mr. P. S. Kotwal Bar-at-Law, Nagpur has been appointed for hearing of the petition.

ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE

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To Be Held In Last Week Of March

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Secretary-General, Hindustani Seva Dal, writes from Hubli:—

The recent Satyagraha Campaign and othtr connected activities have accelerated the awakening of the youths of the country and given birth Volunteer Organisations of various types throughout India. Every province, every district, and even every Taluka has its own volunteer corps.

No doubt, all these bodies have been working under the auspices of the respective Congress Organisations and their work is undoubtedly commendable; yet much more is to be done in the form of co-ordinated and organised work. With a view to consider ways and means of bringing about such co-ordination and to make the working of such bodies more effective and disciplined, many of the All-Indian leaders in the country have come to the conclusion that representatives of such volunteer organisations should meet in a Conference at the time of the ensuring Session of the Indian National Congress at Karachi during the last week of March. Some of the All-India leaders and members of the Congress Working Committee and above all Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have promised their help in bringing about better solidarity amongst these organisations and to further guide their activities along the lines of the programme of the Working Committee, from time to time.

It has been decided to hold this Conference under the auspices of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

Each Volunteer Organisation having not less than 100 members shall have the right to send up 3 delegates. The names of delegates should be sent to Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Hubli (Karnatak) to reach him before the 18th inst. After that date the same should be sent to Dr. Hardikar, care of Congress Camp, Karachi, to reach him before the 22nd. Each such organisation should send in the following information along with the names of delegates:—

1 The date of the formation of the Organisation, 2 The number of present members, 3 The kind of work it is doing, 4 The number it has sent to jail in the present campaign, 5 At least two copies of its constitution, 6 The names of its present office bearers.

BARODA SUBJECTS' DEMAND

—:o:—

Responsible Govt. Wanted In State

PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

KADI, March 9.

The ninth session of the Baroda States People's Conference met here on Saturday, last, amidst scenes of great enthusiasm in the spacious pandal decorated with flags and buntings. Delegates in large numbers from all parts of the State attended the session.

The President-elect Chhotabhai Sutaria was awarded great ovation at the station and taken in procession.

Proceedings commenced with National songs. Seth Mahomed Umar Bhairawala, Chairman, Reception Committee welcomed the delegates in a very spirited speech. He regretted the indifferent attitude of the Muslims of Baroda showed towards Praja Mandal and earnestly appealed to them to give up this suicidal policy. He urged for speedy attainment of responsible Government in Baroda.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

The formal election of the President was proposed in highly eulogistic speeches. He made an earnest appeal to the subjects of Baroda not to forget lessons of the great struggle in the neighbouring territories. Now or never was the main burden of his speech. He also devoted fairly large portion of his address on future constitution of India and stoutly supported the views and demands of Indian States Peoples' Conference as incorporated in their memorandum to the Working Committee. The President also vehemently condemned the recent unwarranted and wanton 'lathi' charges on innocent crowds in the Baroda City.

The Subjects Committee was then elected. The second day's proceeding covered a wider ground touching problems and various grievances of the State people including boycott of Dhara, demand for responsible government in the State, condemnation of police excesses, support of the demands of the States Peoples' Conference regarding India's future constitution, remission in land revenue and a number of others.

The President in a very touching address concluded the session and appealed to the subjects of Baroda not to allow the lessons of great struggle in British India be lost upon them and prove themselves clog in wheels of progress of the whole of India.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

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The Government of India have appointed the following ladies and gentlemen as corresponding members of the Commission for three years:—

(1) Shrimant Sardar Sadashiv Rao Khase Saheb Pawar, Home Member, Gwalior Darbar; (2) Rani Laxmibai Rajwade, Gwalior; (3) Sardar Rao Bahadur M. V Kibe, M.A., Deputy Prime Minister, Indore and (4) Shrimati Kamalabai Kibe, wife of the Deputy Prime Minister of Indore.

BRITISH BUDGET.

—:o:—

DEFICIT OF ABOUT 65 MILLION POUNDS?

LONDON, March 9.

Whoever presents the Budget some time early in April—and it is not yet certain whether Snowden will be sufficiently well to do so—will probably have to provide for expenditure for all purposes of over 800 million sterling. The ordinary expenditure on the Navy, Army, Air and Civil votes and the Revenue departments require 439 million sterling, being an increase if 21 millions over last year. Big increase is almost entirely accounted for by civil votes (including unemployment allowances) as the services votes show a net decrease of 454,000 sterling. The deficit at the close of the current year on March 31, is now not likely to be as large as was expected a few weeks ago; at present it stands in the neighbourhood of 65 million sterling which is less than last year's.

In the event of Mr. Snowden being unable to present the budget Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, will be entrusted with the duty. —Reuter.

SIR IBRAHIM'S GARDEN PARTY AT DELHI

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NEW DELHI, March 9.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, President of the Legislative Assembly, gave a garden party at the Council House to meet the Viceroy and Lady Irwin.—A. P.

Allahabad, Mar. 9.—Sir Grimwood Mears having proceeded on leave, Sir S. M. Suleman took his seat to-day on the bench as Acting Chief Justice. Mr. Umashankar Bajpai took his seat as a Judge of the High Court.—A. P.

Left:—Mr. A. R. Dawood,
Right:—Mr. G. G. Shimoga,
Centre:—Mr. V. F. Dalvi, Principal, Government Law College, Bombay.

At the Sixth All-India Inter-Collegiate Competitive Debate held recently at Aligarh, under the auspices of the Aligarh Muslim University Union, the Trophy was won by the Government Law College, Bombay, as the best represented College in India, the speakers being Mr. A. R. Dawood and Mr. G. G. Shimoga.

STOP PRESS.

EARL WILLINGDON LOOKS FORWARD FOR CO-OPERATION IN INDIA.

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LONDON, Mar. 9.

Earl and Countess Willingdon were guests at luncheon given today by the British Indian Union in London.

Earl Willingdon in his speech said that he was returning to India at moment of very great importance in consequence of Irwin-Gandhi settlement. He was confident that its terms would be carried out honourably and sincerely by both parties and that result would be re-establishment throughout India of peace goodwill trust and confidence. Earl Willingdon congratulated all concerned, specially the Viceroy, to whom he paid a tribute for his untiring efforts and inexhaustible patience. Earl Willingdon added that he fully realised great responsibility of heavy task awaiting him; but if he found, as he hoped on arrival in India all parties and communities uniting in sincere desire to carry on the Round Table Conference discussions in spirit of co-operation and compromise and determined to show to world that Indians were welfitted for great advance, then, Irwin might well be satisfied with his strenuous labours and he would deserve and receive thanks and gratitude of all.—Reuter.

SUBHAS BOSE AND TRUCE.

CALCUTTA, March 9.

In a statement to the Press regarding his views on the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose said that on such a momentous question it was neither possible nor desirable for him to express his views in haste. He, however, felt that Bengal and the country at large wanted a clear lead in the present crisis. But it was not possible for him to express his views until he had arrived at a definite decision.—A. P.

KARACHI YOUNG MEN DISSATISFIED.

HYDERABAD (Sind), March 9.

The non-release of 13 remaining political prisoners convicted under Sections 124A and 120-B and 108 I.P.C. in Civil Disobedience cases is causing some anxiety among local Congressmen, but their cases, it is reported, are under consideration by the local Government.

Some of the released Congressmen and Nawajawan Sabha workers appear to be dissatisfied at the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement and propose mobilising the left-wing of the Congress at Karachi.—A. P.

Implications Of Delhi Truce.

—:o:—

BASIS FOR CONTINUING FIGHT

MR. CHARI'S ADVICE TO ABIDE BY PACT

MADRAS, March 9.

Over 12000 people assembled last night at Tilak Ghat to hear Mr. C. Rajagopalchari, a member of the Congress Working Committee who arrived yesterday afternoon from Delhi via Bombay. Mr. Nageswararao presided at the meeting. Mr. Rajagopalachari explained the implications of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, and remarked that the agreement was the basis on which they were to continue the fight for complete national independence which was still the creed of the Congress. Finally he exhorted the people to abide by the Pact and to carry out the Working Committee's instructions.

Mrs. Lakshmipathi and several other lady satyagrahis released from the jail attended the meeting, and received an enthusiastic reception.—A. P.

PUNJAB COUNCIL REFUSES TO MAKE CUTS

—:o:—

LAHORE, March, 9.

Out of fortyone demands for grants, which are to be sanctioned in eight sittings of the House, the Punjab Legislative Council, to-day passed twenty-three demands without any cut. There were some motions for reduction of the demand for the Council Secretariat, but they were received too late. Therefore, some members opposed the entire amount coming under four demands.

HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME.

Pandit Nanakchand opposed the demand for the Mandi Hydro-Electric scheme on the ground that it would prove profitless Other members also voiced the same view. Dr. Gokulchand Narang, the Minister, said that the work of the project had so much advanced that it would be unwise to stop it. The demand was passed.

The demand for education evoked considerable criticism of the present educational policy of the Government. Members urged spending more money on primary and secondary education and also girls education. Discussion on this had not concluded when the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

C. P. MINISTERS TO RECEIVE LESS SALARY

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NAGPUR, March 9.

In the C. P. Council to-day which is the last day of the budget session, Ministers' salaries were reduced by Rs. 42,000. There was provision in the budget for ministers' salaries of Rs. 96,000. As a result of this reduction Ministers will now draw Rs. 2,250 instead of Rs. 4,000 per mensem.

Mr. Kolhe's motion for a cut of Rs. 42,000 from Ministers' salaries was accepted by the Leader of the Democratic Party from which Ministers have been drawn.—A. P.

HOW C. P. GOVT OBSERVES PEACE PACT

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Delay In Releasing C Class Prisoners

COUNCIL MAKES MANY CUTS

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, March 9.

In the Legislative Council today Mr. Chaubal's (Amraoti) adjournment motion to discuss a matter of public importance viz: delay in releasing 'C' class prisoners.

Before the same was placed before the House, Mr. Gowan, Chief Secretary, announced that orders for the release of all 'A' and 'B' class prisoners had been issued. 'C' class prisoners were divided into 3 categories, violent, doubtful and non-violent.

DIFFERENTIATION

Government would shortly issue instructions for the release of all non-violent 'C' class prisoners and doubtful cases would be examined. Violent prisoners could not be released.

Mr. Choubal (Democrat) withdrew his adjournment motion on this assurance of Government.

When the Council met after interval at 3-30 p.m. Government had a very easy time. All demands were carried. The only notable defeats sustained by them being over the abolition of the post Director of Public Health, reduction of Rs. 141,000 under Civil Works and Rs. 7,201 under Miscellaneous Reserved when the Council rejected a proposal for provision for establishment for operation of motor vehicle taxation involving a burden of five lakhs.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

AVARI NOT TO BE RELEASED YET ?

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Politicals As Sweepers In Jails

NAGPUR, Mar. 7.

Question time occupied about fifteen minutes on Saturday. It was elicited that Government could not definitely say whether the Maharashtra Sedition case would be withdrawn. It was also elicited that General Avari, would in the ordinary course, be released on the 10th May, 1931. The orders about the unconditional release of juveniles as reported in the Press some days ago, have already been passed, replied the Chief Secretary in answer to a question. The Council then resumed its budget discussion.

POLITICALS AS SWEEPERS.

Under the demand of Jail, the only cut moved was about the grievances of C Class prisoners, the Home Member in a typically beaurucratic reply intimating that political prisoners worked as sweepers as part of social service and the Inspector-General of Prisons who is alleged to have stigmatised pleaders and doctors has done his duty and has his own freedom of opinion. Mr. Kolhe's cut in this behalf was carried, three nominated members remaining neutral.

SORRY FIGURE.

Under Police, there was very little discussion and the Council made a sorry figure of having allowed the police demand to pass without forcing the Home Member to refute the many charges against the Police. It appears that the Home Member exercises better control over the Council than the ministers against whom numerous cuts have been carried but who yet do not count it as a censure on their policy and get out of Office.

Under Education, Mr. Kedar in spite of the ministerial opposition pressed the cut for the abolition of the post of Director of Physical training and carried it, amidst Nationalist cheers; another cut for Indianising the post of the Boy Scout Organising Secretary was carried. The discussion of the cuts under Education was lively and occasionally marked by uncalled for references to Mr. R. M. Deshmukh's regime. The council also carried a cut indication the desirability of empowering Deputy Commissioners to decide election disputes of local bodies, though Syed Hafazatalli ably pointed out how this would be used as a handle by the "Jo-Hukums" to cater for official favours. But R. B. Naidu is the leader of the Democratic Party and is it any wonder that he managed to carry the cut?

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE.

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Interpellations In Council Of State.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF EXPLAINS.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 9.

With five resolutions on the Agenda Paper, the Council of State met this morning to transact non-official business.

Replying to Lala Jagdesh Prasad, the Commander-in-Chief said that the report of the Indian Military Requirements Committee had never been published. The Report of the Committee of Military Officers had not been published in full, but a summary of the scheme contained in that report, was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly on February 17. Both the reports were secret documents. The Military Requirements Committee a majority of which were Indians, strongly and unanimously recommended, that in no circumstances, should either the report of the evidence of the witnesses ever be made public. The Government must respect that recommendation.

Sir P. Chetwode, however, informed the Council that the terms of reference of the Committee dealt exclusively with the question of the strength and finance and contained no mention of Indianisation in the Indian Army. The Committee while recognising this, made certain recommendations in respect of Indianisation, but did not prepare a scheme. A detailed scheme was prepared subsequently by a committee of military officers which Lord Rawlinson appointed for that purpose and it was that scheme that had now been made public.

LEGISLATION FOR FIRST OFFENDERS.

Dewan Bahadur G. Narayan-Swami Chetti moved a resolution urging early legislation for dealing with first offenders in the country on the same lines as first offenders were dealt with in England.

Mr. Emerson, Home Secretary, replying said that the Government were in entire sympathy with the resolution and accepted its principle. Mr. Emerson did not promise to introduce the necessary legislation in the next session of the Central Legislature but assured the Council that the Government would do so as soon as circumstances permitted.

The resolution was withdrawn and the next two resolutions regarding the Round Table Conference were not moved in view of the impending full dress debate in the Council to-morrow.

VEGETABLE GHEE.

Lala Ramsarandas moved that steps be taken with a view to preventing the cheating of the public by adulteration of ghee in order to secure uniformity of practice throughout British India and to impose a statutory penalty on the sale as ghee of ghee adulterated with vanaspathi or any other substance whatsoever.

Sir Frank Noyce reminded the House of the medical opinion that vegetable ghee was not injurious to health and had food value. He objected to the resolution because it required penal legislation.

Ramsarandas felt that Sir F. Noyce's reply confused him. He reiterated the complaint that the Government were a party to the framed on the public and pressed the resolution.

The resolution was lost by 23 votes to 13.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

THE TRUCE AND AFTER.

(Continued from page 6):

ance. It is possible to fling mud at men like Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders for their having called the truce even when it was inevitable. It is possible to misrepresent, vilify and attack the Congress leadership for having betrayed 'the rank and file' and to accuse them of having sold the country. It is possible even to mislead honest men into that false belief. But the quality of the Congress leadership has been put to the test every time the familiar cry has been raised. The entire conduct and achievement of that leadership in the historic perspective expose the lie even we were to overlook the fact t no leadership could function a moment that could betra mislead the myriads of followed. The whole char the movement, its entire nique in action would ren a lead impossible. Peac come after the struggle; b peace of triumph, not The turmoil has ended the struggle in its wide has merely entered on next phase.

WHAT THE CHARKHA MEANS

Acharya Ray At Trichinopoly

EDUCATED YOUNG MEN SHOULD WORK FOR VILLAGES

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the All-India Khaddar Exhibition at Trichinopoly on the 8th March, Acharya Ray, said:

During the present year I have had to address meetings at Lahore, Madras, Bombay, Poona and elsewhere and thus travel throughout the length and breadth of the land, close upon 18,000 miles. I am however never tired, like my Great Inspirer, Mahatma Gandhi, of my favourite theme the 'Charka' and its immense economic possibilities.

CHARKA AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

In India, as in China, where we have to deal with seething masses of humanity, the replacement of hand-made articles of daily use by their machine-made substitutes has resulted in bringing untold woes on the people. Let us take the most important item of our imports, namely yarns and piece-goods for which we have to pay an annual tribute varying from 60 to 70 crores. A century or more ago, India was not only not subjected to bear this heavy drain of her wealth but was in a position even to export muslins, calicoes and yarns of fine counts. It is on this account that Mahatma Gandhi whose heart bleeds at the sight of the misery of the masses has laid special stress upon 'Charka'. The 'Charka' and the weaver's shuttle necessarily go hand in hand.

What an inexhaustible supply of man-power is allowed to remain unutilised and to run to waste! Some of you may have noticed that in he streets of Madras, heavily laden carts, dragged by human beings competing not only with bullock carts, but also with motor trucks. The same wonderful sight is seen in the busy quarters of the city in Calcutta. The fact is that any earning, however small it might be, is better than no earning. If one would only earn half anna a day by turning the spinning wheel, his income would be inceased 25 per cent. thereby as his average income does not exceed two annas a day. Taking the population of India at 32 crores and assigning five members to each family on an average, if each 'family' were to earn only half anna a day by plying the Charka, the total earning would amount to exactly 73 crores per annum.

INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.

After all, the Bombay mills employ only 3½ lakhs of hands and as many are employed by the jute mills of Bengal. In fact, taking all the industries in India, not more than a million and a half or at most two millions earn their livelihood from this source. But India has a population of 320 millions. Even if you double or treble the number of mills, barely a fringe of the population will be touched. Our efforts should therefore be directed to find subsidiary occupation during the slack or non-crop season.

I am by no means enamoured of the mills, as an immoral atmosphere always pervades the area where they are situated. Drunkenness and its attendant vices follow in their wake. Nay more. The congested dwellings and slums in which the working men and women are huddled together, lead to frightful consequences. The women who have to leave their children behind with none to look after them find it convenient to drug them with opium. No wonder that in those over-crowded, squalid dwellings from which air and sun-light are practically cut off, the infant mortality often runs as high as 400-500 per thousand.

Our efforts should henceforth be directed to keep the peasants attached to their rural, and both physically and morally healthy homesteads.

Mr. Calvert in his valuable work "The Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab" estimates that the average cultivator in that province barely finds work for 150 days. Mr. Jack, also speaking of Backerganj in East Bengal, says—

"The time-table of the cultivator, therefore, when his land is unfit for jute, shows three months hard work and nine months' idleness; if he grows jute as well as rice he will have an additional six weeks' work in July and August."

It is wrong to believe that to take to the Charka is necessarily to decry machine. Far from it. The Charka itself is a machine and may easily be recognised as such. Gandhiji also wants to see machines going, with this reservation only, that the machines be utilised ultimately for oppressing the poor and helping the ease of the rich. That is what Charka' and Gandhism stand for. That is the meaning of the ... of the spinning ... on the national flag. ... stands for the brotherhood ... unity; the 'Charka' on the ... flag says so.

Although I have been a devoted life-long student of Science during the last half a century and although the laboratory has been not only the scene of my activity, nay even the solace of my life, I have nevertheless realised the significance of Mahatmaji's weighty words, addressed to me some nine years ago and repeated by him now and then.

"I know that you have by your scientific researches have made our country look taller by several inches but the service you are now rendering by devoting your attention to popularising handspinning in Bengal is much greater than any you have yet rendered." I confess, I almost feel abashed in having to quote the above words.

As some of you may be aware, I have not failed in my humble way to help the starting of chemical industries and have just, at the request of the sacrificing and patriotic editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," contributed an article in the Special Congress Number of the esteemed journal on the chemical industries which should be at once started on the Bombay side. I have often said to myself that it is a paradox, nay a strange irony that my humble self who happens to be a bit of an industrialist should also be a disciple of Mahatmaji in preaching the gospel of 'Charka'. I hope, I shall be pardoned if I tell you in confidence that you have just snatched me away from my no less congenial task of seeing the installation of perhaps the biggest sulphuric acid works in India, in our Chemical Works; if I at all refer to these personal matters it is only to silence those economists who indulge in academic talks and sneer at our efforts.

Listen to what Mrs. Hardy, wife of the great novelist in the course of a speech on modern civilization observes:

"While considering the subject of this paper ("Modern Civilisation") my thoughts were irresistibly led to the teaching of Gandhi—Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian reformer, or revolutionary, as some might call him. He has a profound disrespect for the achievements of this age of machines, in their effect upon actual human happiness and advancement. His teaching is that the simpler life makes the purer spirit—which is, by the way, remarkably in accord with that of the Sermon on the Mount.

REPUGNANCE FOR RURAL LIFE.

The average Bombay or Calcutta graduate earns not more than Rs. 25/- per month, whereas in Madras the market value of a graduate is even lower. But the town-bred youth has a marked repugnance for rural life. It passes one's understanding how a young man often burdened with the charge of a family manages to live on such a bare pittance. In Bombay or in Calcutta, house rent is abnormally high, sometimes even higher than that in London and some other European cities; it is no uncommon thing to find a whole family housed in a dark, dingy, ill-ventilated room with small partitions separating the two sexes.

If our graduate or under-graduate were to adopt village life, he could live more comfortably even on Rs. 25/- per month, as he will not be tempted to take to the amenities, I had almost said, the curses, of modern "civilized" life, namely cinemas, restaurants, races etc. He will not have to dress foppishly while going out, though at home he is in tattered clothes. He could keep one or two milch cows which would not only give the best food to his children but the farmyard manure, as it is called would be a fertiliser for the land he would cultivate. In Europe, scientific agriculture has at least doubled the productivity of the land. Unfortunately our science graduates never dream of turning their knowledge to account, with the result that the soil is becoming poorer day by day. Moreover, by living in villages, they will be brought into living touch with the ignorant peasant folk, who are sadly in need of the first principles of sanitation, and improved methods of agriculture.

Addressing the annual Convocation of the Patna University, Nov. 29, 1930, Mr. Justice T. S. Macpherson, the new Vice-Chancellor, said:—

"I should like to commend to their earnest consideration the point whether the path of duty does not lead towards work in the villages rather than in the towns to which so many gravitate. There is abundance of splendid work open in the muffasil to earnest self-sacrificing youngmen. It will be unostentatious, it will be far from easy, it will involve much discouragement in the pioneer days before the right lines of work have revealed themselves, but it will be of transcendent benefit to the people whose greatest need is to have among them in each neighbourhood a number of educated men—high-souled yet practically-minded as their leaders and their pattern—such men as would bring trained minds to bear on the common things of life in a rural area.

"George W. Russell, 'A. E.' the Irish poet, painter, philosopher, economist and editor, recently went to the United States with a message about the importance of making rural life wholesome and fine. His thesis is that a nation which loses its rural population loses its vigor, that people who move to the city lose their energy in about three generations.

CHINA AND INDIA.

I have lately been making an extensive study of China as her economic condition is in many respects comparable to that of India. She has a population of 480 millions or 48 crores. Let me quote an American authority by no means very friendly to China.

"Coincident with these processes, railways were throwing out of employment hundreds of thousands of coolie burden-bearers, steamboats on the rivers were taking the livelihood out of the mouths of hundreds of thousands of men who had carried China's inland water traffic in junks and canal boats, and were making useless work of the tens of thousands who had acted as trackers and hauled the old-style ships up the Yangtsze river gorges. Foreign factories were sending machine-made goods into China at the same time, and foreign capital was building modern factories in Chinese cities, thereby helping to destroy the household and small shop industries which had existed with little change for centuries. The combination of these forces created unemployment and want.

Listen again to what one of the greatest living Chinese thinkers has got to say on this subject.

"But China has not been able to shut the door in the face of the invasion of foreign machines and cheap machine-made goods, and these two invasions, by making idle tens of millions of our skilled hand workers and coolies, have ruined us, just as an influx of millions of Chinese labourers would have upset the American industrial scheme."

WHAT THE CHARKHA MEANS.

Trade follows the flag. Imperialism with its concomitants, namely, the machine gun and the gun boat, follows in the wake of dumping of cheap goods on the hapless, industrially backward races. In our own country every class of artisans has had its bread snatched away from its mouth—all our handicrafts, one by one, have been ruined. Had there been any alternative occupation to absorb these artisans, who have been ruthlessly deprived of their livelihood, there should have been no economic distress.

It is true every province in India has got a Department of Industries which, as belonging to the transferred subjects, is under an Indian Minister. It is however sad to relate that to the Department of Industries, the Charka is an anathema. Herein lies the strongest condemnation of the existing regime. When we shall have real Swaraj, and not a travesty of it as at present, ministers who fight shy of lending a helping hand to our struggling industries will be swept away.

The Charka means back to the deserted village. The Charka means pure home life and domestic felicity. In the pre-British days every village was self-contained. The smith, the carpenter, the carter, the boatman, the spinner, the weaver, the boat-builder, the brazier, the pack bullock driver, each had his alloted task in the village unit. Now the products of machine civilization penetrating into the remotest corners have brought about dire consequences.

WHAT WILL OUR CHILDREN SAY?

Mr. Darling in his well-known book "The Punjab Peasants in Prosperity and Debt" says, "No one can doubt that the supreme need of the country is food, more food, and still more food". It is therefore our duty to bring home to our 320 millions of countrymen that the purchase of a piece of foreign cloth means sale of so much food grains and taking to the Charka means retaining that amount of food grain for home cosumption.

I have brought with me a specimen of the celebrated Dacca muslin (more than 100 years old). Have the great grand-daughters of those who spun such fine threads, finer than the finest grossamer thread, almost invisible to the naked eye, so degenerated that the deftness of the fingers can no longer be restored? Is the art to be allowed to be lost for ever? Are we to sit with folded hands and be indifferent on-lookers of the ruin of our industries? Remember if we fail in our duty to-day, we shall be arraigned by our children as wanton instruments for the extinction, one by one, of all the arts which were once the glory of India.

In conclusion, let me remind dren as these who were willing you, Exhibitions of khaddar like these will be of no material benefit to our country unless we take a vow of using khaddar and nothing but, khaddar.

N. W. F. PROVINCE AND CONGRESS

Frontier Leader's Tributes.

DELHI, March 7.

Khan Aligul Khan and Mian Jafar Shah who came to Delhi to confer with the Congress Working Committee regarding the conditions prevailing in the Frontier Province, have issued the following statement:—

At the conclusion of the provisional settlement between the Congress and the Government, we think it necessary to give expression to our grateful thanks for the great services rendered by the Congress to the Frontier Province. At a moment the whole country was convulsed by the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Working Committee inspite of its numerous preoccupations, paid special attention to the events happening in our province, and after the Peshawar tragedy of April 23, a special enquiry committee presided over by Mr. V. J. Patel was appointed. This committee had to face all manner of difficulties but it triumphed over them. The people of the Frontier can never forget the deep interest which the late Pandit Motilal Nehru took in them and their sufferings, nor can they forget that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya came to them in their hour of need with help for the afflicted and repeatedly tried to enter our province. When every province was rivalling its sister provinces in suffering and sacrifice in the great national struggle, the humble sacrifices which our province was privileged to make in the common cause could hardly expect special attention and sympathy. But we have seen from the events of the past year that sacrifices in a great service in the national struggle that our province was privileged to make induced the President of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to state that, having regard to the sacrifices of the Frontier Province, he was prepared, as President of the Congress, to give us a pen and a blank cheque to fill in as we wished with the demands of our province. If this was so, we are convinced that the sacrifice that the Muslims in the rest of India have made or will make in the future, cannot be forgotten or ignored. And we know that in this fight for freedom Muslims have taken a prominent part and suffered in no small measure, in spite of every effort to restrain them. We believe that the measure of sacrifice in the common national cause is the measure of the rights which a community may claim, and we have every hope that our Muslim brothers in the other provinces of India where they have taken prominent part in the national struggle, accept this standard.

We should like again to express our heartfelt thanks to the rest of India and in particular to the National Congress. We should also like to express our thanks to H. H. the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal who, in token of sympathy, gave financial help to our sufferers Lastly we would express our gratitude to the respected President of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who took the deepest interest in our province from the very beginning and repeatedly referred with great sympathy to our troubles and sacrifices. Even during the last few days, full of work and care as they were, when we went to him with our tale of sorrow about the recent firing on February 21st at Utmanzai, he did every thing that was possible for us. We hope that he will honour us with a visit soon to see the condition of our province with his own eyes, and to enable us and our comrades, who are still in jail, to welcome him and thank him again.

Long live Free India: Long live the Congress.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

Bengal Superfine	180
Bengal Fine	175
Bengal F. G.	170
Sind-Punjab Fine	175
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	170
Wardha-Hingt Fine	195
Nagpur-Savner Fine	200
Yeotmal	190
Arvi Fine	190
Amraoti Fine	185
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	185
Mulkapur Fine	180
Mulkapur Fine	180
Khandesh Fine	180
Burmah Sanavad Fine	195

COMPLAINT OF MURDER AGAINST CALCUTTA POLICE CHIEF.

Have British Officials Right To Arrests In French India?

Justices Lort-Williams and S. K. Ghose, sitting on the Criminal Appellate Side of the Calcutta High Court, were engaged throughout the whole of Thursday in hearing the rule obtained by Sasadhar Acharya and Suhasini Devi, two French residents at Gondolpara, calling upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to show cause why the order of the Magistrate dismissing the complaint of the petitioners against Sir Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Police Rai Nalini Nath Majumdar Bahadur, Superintendent, Intelligence Branch, Manmatha Nath Sen, Inspector, Intelligence Branch and other police officers, on charges of murder and other offences under the Indian Penal Code, should not be set aside.

The allegations were that in connection with the raid on the 2nd September last on the house of the petitioners, the Police Party headed by Sir Charles killed a brother of one of Acharya's tenants and illegally arrested, detained and mercilessly assaulted them.

The Advocate-General (Mr. N. N. Sircar) with Mr. N. A. Khundkar, Deputy Legal Remembrancer appearing for the accused said that so far as Sir Charles and the Rai Bahadur were concerned they were protected by Sec. 197, Cr. P. C. and they could not be proceeded against without the sanction of the Local Government. So far as the third accused, Sen was concerned, no such question arose, and he could not take the benefit of Sec. 197. But this officer was not present at Chandernagore, and if the petitioners were serious and so advised, they (The Crown) had no objection to a process being issued against him. The Advocate General added that he was not concerned with the unnamed police officers.

After placing the explanation of the Magistrate, the Advocate-General said that having regard to the position he had taken up, he was purposely avoiding to go into the Extradition Law.

Mr. Jitendra Chandra Banerji for the petitioners said that Sec. 197 Cr. P. C. was not applicable to this case, as the incident took place in a French territory where the Criminal Procedure Code did not apply.

Justice Lort-Williams said that Sec. 197 protected police officers when they acted or purported to act in the discharge of their duty.

NO JURISDICTION.

Mr. Banerji replied that Sir Charles might hold a high office in Calcutta but when he went to Chundernagore, he was no longer the Police Commissioner there. He had no legal entity at Chundernagore. In Calcutta and suburbs Sir Charles had got certain privileges and he had certain obligations too, but when he went of the area and committed an act, he was responsible for it in his private capacity.

Further, the incident took place at 2-45 a.m. when under the French Law no one could be arrested. Therefore, for the acts alleged to have been done by the British party there was no justification, because the French Law did not permit him to do it and the Indian Law did not extend so far. Surely it could not be said that simply because Sir Charles was Commissioner therefore wherever he went he went with the stamp of Commissionership.

Justice Lort-Williams: But what about "purporting to act."

Mr. Banerji said that supposing an army officer whose function was to kill went on hunting and shot a man during his joy ride, then would it be said that he was purporting to act in his official duty, because his official function was to shoot a man.

Mr. Banerji went on saying that further in this case, the application for extradition proceedings was made after the petitioners had been lodged in Hooghly jail.

Justice Lort-Williams: It seems to me that he is protected by this section, because obviously he was purporting to act in Chandernagore.

Mr. Banerjee continued to say that when Sir Charles as the head of the Police went there, he knew that there was no extradition proceedings. He knew that it was criminal under the French Law to raid a house there at 2-45 a.m. As the head of the Police he knew all these and went there, and in my opinion it was nothing but vindictive act. When Sir Charles was acting in Chandernagore, he had ceased to be the Commissioner of Police.

Justice Lort-Williams said that he was still the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta at Chandernagore, where he was purporting to act under Sec. 197 Cr. P. C.

Mr. Banerji denied the proposition and asked if the judges of the High Court went somewhere out of their jurisdiction and passed a decree there, authorising a Peshkar to execute it, would it be said that legal functions were being discharged in a French territory?

The Advocate General said that the complaint was against Sir Charles as Police Officer. It was not suggested that there was a private vendetta. The question was whether they acted as police officers or a band of private bandits. Undoubtedly, they were acting as Police Officers and if so they were protected and could not be proceeded against without the sanction of the Local Government. In support of his proposition he cited 50 Calcutta, 52 Madras.

Justice Lort-Williams: Supporting a policeman who had grudge against a particular man wanted to murder him. He put on his uniform and on the pretext of arresting him committed the deed. Then would it be said that that person could not be tried without the sanction of the Local Government?

WHY SANCTION IS NECESSARY

The Advocate General said that his lordship was taking an extreme case. But under the Criminal Law, the policy of the Legislature had been to put a kind of brake so that reckless charges might not be made against the Police, and that was why it had provided for sanction.

Justice Lort-Williams: It seems to be somewhat startling proposition. The question is whether the Legislature intended to introduce a law which really places public servants outside the law.

The Advocate General protest against the suggestion that they were outside the law.

Justice Lort-Williams said that they could not be prosecuted under the ordinary code without sanction and that placed them outside the law. If that was the policy of the Legislature well and good, but it startled his lordship. For it had introduced a principle which throughout the whole of the country English Law had refused to recognise.

The Advocate General submitted that all those extraneous and irrelevant considerations should not weigh with the court.

Justice S. K. Ghose: Do you consider that at the time of the arrest there was no extradition proceeding?

The Advocate General said that he did not concede it at all. He said that the petition of complaint did not make it clear when they were arrested. The procedure regarding extradition in connection with people who ran away to Chandernagore had been decided in 1930, 53 Madras, 1023, which had approved of the decision of 47 Calcutta, according to which Extradition Law did not apply to Chandernagore.

Justice Lort-Williams: But that does not alter the situation. Under the practice, they apply to French Chandernagore authorities and ask them to surrender the accused or arrest particular person but surely they cannot have the right to go to Chandernagore.

The Advocate-Gentral said that required investigation of facts with regard to which he had not put in any affidavit nor did he intend to do so.

Justice Lort-Williams said that in the absence of anything the only thing set out in the petition was that the petitioners were arrested at 2-45 a.m. and the French authorities did not come to the scene before 4 a.m.

The Advocate-General said that he was not going into fact. He took his stand so far as the first two accused were concerned on the question of sanction. If that point was no good, then the matter would go back to Mr. Roxburgh and there they would have the right to raise the point inspite of the decision in the revisional application. But he was not anticipating a decision. But he was perfectly sure that he would not go into facts.

Justice Lort-Williams: You are taking your stand assuming that the police has no right to make the arrest, and still they are protected.

The Advocate-General: Yes.

Mr. Banerji rose to argue and submitted that Sec. 197 did not apply in this case.

Justice Lort-Williams: Is an offence committed at Chandernagore triable here?

Mr. Banerji replied that under the Letters Patent and the English Chapters the High Court had jurisdiction on the original criminal side to take cognisance of offences committed by British in any part of the world, when brought to its notice on oath.

He had not finished when the Court adjourned till to-day. (Friday).—"Liberty."

The High Court subsequently dismissed the application.—Editor "B. C."

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 April
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 March.
Banks Buying) Mos 1/5 31/32 May.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918
Banks Buying D D 926
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/2

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 65 7/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.

CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 3/4 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 15/16 9th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 7th inst.
London/Paris 124.05 7th inst.
London/Belgium 34.85 7th inst.
London/Switzeerland 25.24 7th
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 6th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 5/16 6th inst. 13 1/16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 1/4 6th inst. 13 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 3/4 6th inst. 28 3/8 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 21/32 p. c. 6th inst. 2 21/32 p. c. 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 7/8 p. c. 6th inst. 2 7/8 p. c. 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—
Inter Banks Call 5 p. c.
3 Mos. 5 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos. 5 p.c.
12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. Advance on China buying.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63/1
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/3
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/5
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/4
5 per cent Loan due 1939 Rs. 95/4
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/1
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 99/11
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tx Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/12
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 100/8.
Forward Rates:—19th March settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-0-0 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-12-0
Tone of Market:—Steadier.

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Bombay, Mar. 9.

100 Arjun Khimji Shegaon 3 on to Oomra.
150 Toyomankwak Miyagoan 220
130 Do. Anjangaon 188 1/2
111 Do. Miyagaon 18 4
378 Birla Bros. Ahmednagar 176
46 Oshman Suleman Bodvad 185
100 G G Kesha & Co. Aalner 186
102 Do. Ranala 183
56 A Damodar Varangaon 182 3/4
150 Bussan & Co. Darwaha 188
100 Arjan Khimji Akola 187 1/2

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

	To-day	Total
F.G. M.G. Bengal	900	3,900
Fine M.G. Oomra	——	500

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Bombay, Mar. 9.

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LIFE IN AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

Tribute And Servitude.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "New Leader.":—

One's first impression, as one comes to know the Indian villagts of the Ganges plain, is that they lead a self-centred life, confined within their walls of mud. The landscape is flat and monotonous and one village is very like another. The cabins are square boxes of mud, without window or chimney, and on the flat roof their inmates sleep in summer. The cattle are sheltered within the courtyard. The narrow lanes are littered with garbage, and green with slime. Around the drinking-well one may count four or five heaps of filth and manure. In the shade of a wall a potter, squatting on the ground, spins his wheel by hand and deftly turns elegant shapes of homely clay. Inside a doorway, marked with the print of hands to avert pestilence and ill-luck, a woman squatting, turns her spindle. In an open space other figures are crushing sugar-cane in a hired hand-mill. Against its creaking one hears at a little distance the rhythmical twang of the bow used to card cotton. A humble little shrine, which contains a shapeless stone painted with red ochre, fails somehow to suggest infinity, or to persuade me of God's goodness.

INCOME—4D. A DAY.

At the edge of the village, under the shade of a great banyan tree, the weaver has stretched his web on stakes. Bending over it, he is brushing the coarse threads, with his wife and his small boy to aid him. An angry voice, scolding and bullying, break the peace. The sullen weaver does not answer: he has heard it all before. "What is amiss?" I ask, and discover the shirty, cross-eyed little man who owns the voice is the "bunya" (moneylender). He tells me, without shame, that he is collecting interest at 75 per cent. The weaver, it seems, owes 300 rupees (over £23) to various usurers. He can weave six yards of coarse cloth in a day, using the yarn which his neighbours spin, and he makes 4d. by his labour—an income, if he works 300 days, of £5 a year.

I begin to revise my first impression of village life. The mud walls do not confine it. The drama of its existence turns on its relations with the outer world. To it comes the "bunya" for interest, and the "zemindar" (landlord) for rent, and behind them both looms the over-shadowing bulk of Government, with its courts and its police. One dimly guessed its power. The usurer felt that its strong arm sustained him in his right.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL.

Government takes, but it also gives. Its chief visible gift in this neighbourhood, apart from a fairly good main road, was a school. It was a little bungalow of two rooms and verandah, without garden or playground. The walls were stained and bare. No picture relieved their severity, but two maps there were so worn and tattered that I cannot say whether they represented India or Utopia. The floor was unswept, and the matting in rags. The 59 children, graded in four classes, paid fees of a half-penny or a penny a month for instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. There were, I am glad to say, untouchables among them.

Squatting on the floor, bright little boys (one does not spend even half-penny on girls) were painting the decorative Hindu script in white, on blackboards. They learned nothing, it seemed, which had a bearing on nature or the daily work of the village, nor were there any games or physical exercises. Two men, who had been trained for a year in a vernacular college, taught them at a salary of 19 rupees and 22 rupees a month, rather more than what a young police recruit can earn (17 rupees).

I was curious about the practical value of reading in this impoverished society, and I began by asking the teachers what books they possessed. Apart from school books, they had one book between them, a treatise on the military renaissance of the Rajputs. I asked the highest class how many of the fourteen families which they represented had any books at home. Two only had one book apiece, and it was a devotional work. One family subscribed to a vernacular weekly paper, which it read aloud to its neighbours. The senior teacher at this point invited me to question this class, and, intrigued by those mysterious maps, I elected to try geography. I found by a show of hands that opinions were equally divided as to whether India or England was the hotter and the larger country.

"FILLING HIS BELLY."

I had mtasured the Government's gift of education, but about sundry other matters I was still curious. I inquired of these fourteen boys, representatives of the more prosperous families of the regime, capable of paying a penny a month for learning, how many had a daily glass of milk at home. Five held up their hands. And how many had any change of clothes? Four had only the cotton shirt they wore, but one boy boasted that he had four changes. He was the "bunya's" son.

Government, as will now be apparent, gives, but what of its partner, the landlord? We were in the United Provinces, about thirty miles from Agra. Here the system is not peasant ownership, as in prosperous Gujerat, but tenancy under landlords, who must share the rent with the Government, which receives 45 per cent. The "zemindars," under the Moghuls, had been feudal magnates, who led their tenants to the battlefield. Most of the old families, however, have vanished: the modern "zemindar" is a man of business. In the fields, as I walked from one village to another, I chanced to meet a "zemindar" of the neighbourhood, an alert man, who carried himself well, in spite of his rather shabby clothes.

I was watching the peasants working at a well. It is an infinitely laborious process. A pair of bullocks trot down an inclined plane, dragging up behind them a skinful of water from its depths: the driver then pours its contents into the channels. It takes, through the season, fifteen days of such labour to water an acre of wheat. I asked my new acquaintance who dug these wells on which every harvest depends. Why, the villagers themselves. And who erected the mud huts? Again, the villagers. I turned on him at length with a blunt question: "Did he perform any social or economic service in return for the rent he levied?" "No," he said, with a frankness which one often meets in India, "he was filling his belly, as others did: he had bought his rights: he owed no obligation to the peasants."

THE CULTIVATOR'S MITE.

The rents varied considerably. A few privileged families had ancient occupancy rights, and they paid from 15 rupees to 10 rupees per acre, or even less. Most of the villagers were tenants-at-will, whose land-hunger had, in bitter competition, driven up the rent to such figures as 33 rupees. On an acre an Indian villager who uses no manure, but waters well, raises six to eight "maunds" of wheat (the maund being 82lbs.), though I heard in the Punjab of a capable farmer who achieved twelve. With eight "maunds" at the price quoted at Delhi in the daily paper, a peasant would make 16 rupees, with a trifle extra for the straw, but the usurer, who is also the local dealer would give less. Prices this year are half of last year's figures, but rents do not drop with prices. The reader can do the sum in subtraction which will show how much remains for the cultivator after he has paid a rent of 33 rupees out of a yield of 16 rupees. Even the favoured few who paid a rent of 10 rupees would have a negligible trifle, when they had set aside seed (say, 3 rupees) and fed their bullocks.

This is an abnormal year, and I hesitated over my calculations until I found, among the official publications of the Punjab, which ranks as the most advanced and prosperous of the Indian provinces, some figures which fully confirmed them. One may reckon from its farm accounts the proportion of the income of a farm which went in a normal year to the landlord and tenant respectively. It is, roughly, as three to one, or to be accurtte, as 150 to 55. And even in the Punjab the landlord is a mere receiver of tribute, who has laid out no capital whatever on improving the land. (See "Farm Accounts in the Punjab," 1927-28. The Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, Rural Section publication No. 20.)

UNEARNED TRIBUTE.

But this unearned tribute is only part of an endless chapter of wrong. The landlord exacts sundry feudal servitudes, and may call on the tenant to bring bullocks and plough his own home-farm. The law forbids eviction, provided the rent is duly paid. But the landlord gives no receipts, and understands the art of, space, keeping the tenant always slightly in arrears and always at his mercy. I confronted my acquaintance, the "zemindar," with a widow who was about to be evicted, though in three years she had paid 210 rupees and owed only 6 rupees. "When a tiger is hungry," he cmommented, "it will even eat a cow" (the sacred animal of India).

One village among the many that I visited stands out in my memory, because the peasants talked without reserve. We were all seated under the shade of a great tree towards evening. I began by asking three questions. Everyone was in debt. No one could read. Not a child was at school. To a heritage of debt every villager was born; loaded with debt, his lean body was carried to the funeral pyre. The standard rate of interest was 37 1/2 per cent., but debts bred at compound interest as fast as the bacilli in the dung heaps round the well. When a milch-buffalo died, one secured another on credit from the "bunya." To him went all the butter by way of interest; the sour buttermilk remained for the children. Round me they stood, shadows nourished on debts. Some had disease of the eys, some a disease of the skin; their legs were brown sticks fitted to joints. Into the usurer's barn went the grain at harvest: some of it, at a higher valuation, he lent back again to feed the villagers.

THE RAILWAYMAN'S WAGE.

How did they fall into debt? I asked about marriages—the usual official explanation. They are a costly extravagance and may cost 200 rupees, which is the income of three years. But this village saw few marriages. Four stalwart young men stood up and assured me that they wished to marry—indeed, to remain without an heir is to Hindoo notions the worst of social sins—but they were too poor. In these days, "contrary to all religion" (as the priest put it) one must buy a wife. Indeed, the one item of good news in this village was that its population was declining. No: it was rent, I gathered, which chiefly drove them to the usurer.

"Indeed," said the headman, "the luckiest of us, nowadays, are those who have no land, and work for wages." At this a tall man sprang up, and with a passionate gesture tore from his gaunt body the long strip of cotton cloth that dressed it. "Look, sahib," he cried, "that is the only garment I possess." It was worn to a shred and had many holes. He worked on the railway, a State concern, through a day of ten hours, with no break for meals, with sixpence for his daily wage. On sixpence he kept a wife and two children, and mended his own shirt. And this was the man whom the village envied—for he had no land.

Night was falling now. We asked for a lantern to light us over the fields. In all the village there was none.

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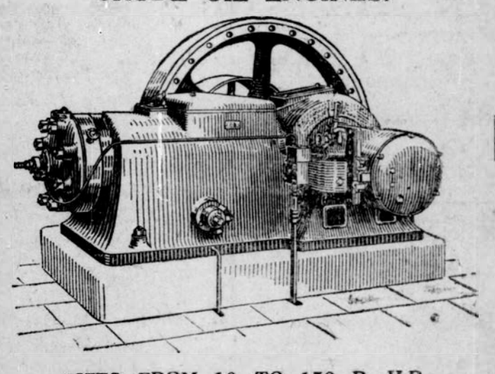

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Sole Distributors In India:—

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Sore Throat?

". . . We are never without FORMAMINT—a little common-sense protection is all that matters."

Mrs. R.J.—W.

Formamint cures Sore Throat, prevents infectious diseases, such as INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA, TONSILITIS

Formamint destroys the disease germs in mouth and throat.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

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"GOLDEN DOLLAR
Cigarettes
Made By
Chinese capital & labour
FROM FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO AND PURE RICE PAPER

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OUR HOME STUDY Courses in Motion Picture Photography, "Still" Photography or Motion Picture Projection will train you easily and quickly. Success awaits men who enter this thrilling profession in the employ of large film companies or in their own business. Anyone can learn. No previous experience necessary. Students in all parts of the world. Our Graduation Certificate recognized everywhere.
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March to 20th March.
Lots are made to re- or Exhibition of Goods.
particulars apply ARY.

BELATED WISDOM

—:o:—

British Way In India.

"Unity" of Chicago, writes:—

Whatever Britain does in India she does too late. The release of Gandhiji from prison, ironically on the very day of the first anniversary of the Indian Declaration of Independence (January 26), is the most recent case in point. Had this release been granted before the Round Table Conference, or while the Conference, was in session, or on the day when Mr. MacDonald proclaimed the results of the Conference to the world, it might have meant something as a gesture of generosity and confidence. As it is, the release of the Mahatma appears only as an action forced upon the British government by the exigencies of a situation which it cannot control without the co-operation of the Indian leader. And not only is this action thus too late, but it is also too restricted. While Gandhi and certain of the great leaders of the nationalist movement are suddenly restored to freedom, tens of thousands of their more humble followers are still held behind the bars for offenses much less serious than those committed by those released. The amnesty should obviously have been extended to all, or else everywhere withheld. This means, of course, that initiative passes at once into the hands of Gandhi who must lay it down as a condition of all negotiation with His Majesty's government that all prisons must be emptied. We can think of nothing more delightful than the spectacle now before us of MacDonald dancing feverishly to Gandhi's piping in a desperate endeavour to find steps which will fall into harmony with the music of India. That the Premier will succeed seems just as doubtful to us now as it did in the beginning. Gandhi, thanks to the devotion of three hundred millions of his fellow-countrymen, is master of the situation, and anybody who thinks that he is going to throw away this mastery without winning for his nation what he has called "the substance of independence," is very much mistaken. So far from "the substance of independence" being found in the proposed new constitution, it would be difficult to find even the shadow. The Round Table, like everything else, came too late. Agreements which would have been a boon a dozen years ago are now an insult. Gandhi knew what he was saying when he told his jailer on his release that he would be back in a couple of months.

SUPERSESSION OF SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—People of Surat certainly be thankful to R. B. Chitale for taking a prompt action, against the unjust suppression of the Surat Municipality, in moving an adjournment motion in the Bombay Legislative Council. I shall not dilate upon the details of the question, for the mover of the adjournment motion has fully dwelt upon them. The Minister has in his reply talked of the functions of the Municipality classified as being matters which are essential to the health, safety, convenience and well-being of the citizens.

All these functions pertained to Departments of Health, Water Supply, Public Works, Fire, etc., which constituted to function as efficiently at before, under the charge of the Chief Officer, who is vested with wide administrative powers under the present Act, unaffected by those adjournments of meetings of the Corporation, necessitated by the action of the President who would not resign inspite of censure motions.

There was no failure on the part of the Municipality to carry out its obligations, so far as the vital needs of the public were concerned; there was no chaos; and there were no administrative difficulties of a grave nature of which the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government talked about, but so far has been unable to point out a single instance.

It is possible the members may have bungles in their dealing with their president who had lost their confidence. These may be some force in stating that the voters' list was to be revised, though law permits of the use of old list for a fresh election in absence of a revised one. This list is revised annually. Every year some voters are added say a hundred or so. And if the election was held according to the old electoral roll, these people might not have been allowed to exercise their right of vote. Both the General member and the Minister laid special emphasis on this point. But by superseding the Municipality the Government have not only deprived this small number of voters of their privilege for a year but also have deprived 29000 voters of their privilege for a like period. Thus the effect of the Government action has been that, for considering the eligibility of a few voters, the pakka privilege of 29000 voters has been snatched away and thereby defeated the very object for which the Government superseded the Municipality. A very poor sample of statesmanship indeed. This action of Government has killed even the semblance of democracy and the spirit of local Self-Government. I admit it is all an outcome of inexperience and lack of thorough knowledge of Municipal law.

Recalling the Minister's anxiety to get the budget completed, it may be stated that it is unreasonable. Why should a budget passed by a Government nominated body be inflicted on a body 4|5 majority of which consists of elected representatives of the people.

In the end if the Minister, on whose assurance of reducing the period of supersession to a minimum the adjournment motion was withdrawn, is sincere and honest in his professions let him appoint one man, (for law allowed it) to revise the electoral roll and grant elections immediately, without wasting time in recruiting several members for constituting a committee of management, and have the budget to be considered by the proper party, viz., the elected representatives of the people.

—Yours, etc.,
Surat, March 5. M. R. D.

Timings Of Mail & Express Trains At & From V. Terminus

On and from 1st March 1931 a revised time table will come into force and the arrivals and departures of our Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus will be shown below:—

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS.
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arrival H. M.
Lahore & Lucknow Express	6- 0
Madras Mail	6-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-15
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-10
Punjab Mail	12-15
Poona Express (Inter & III Class)	12-30
Nagpur Express	14- 0
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	18-45
Poona Express	19-25
	Departures.
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	7- 0
Poona Express	8- 0
Madras Express	12-15
Poona Express Inter & III Class	14-45
Poona Mail	16- 0
Punjab Mail	16-45
Deccan Queen	17- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	17-10
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-45
Nagpur Express	22- 0
Madras Mail	22-30
Lahore & Lucknow Express	23-15

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Timing of Mail, Express and Passenger Trains in force from March 1:—

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H.	M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5	20
No. 32 Up Punjab Bombay Express	5	55
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6	45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7	50
No. 16 Up Frontier Mail	8	35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14	25
No. 4 Up Kathiawar Express	19	5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20	45

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL.

	H.	M.
No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express	8	45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8	55
No. 15 Down Frontier Mail	13	10
No. 11 Down Passenger	13	25
No. 31 Down Bombay-Punjab Express	18	20
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	21	5
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21	25
No. 7 Down Passenger	22	5

AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.	M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only, for Homeward passengers) arrives	8	45
On days when Duplicate Frontier Mail runs from Delhi arrives	9	15

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

—:o:—

(BY T. L. VASWANI.)

The body was meant to be a Temple of the Spirit. Therefore a Temple of Harmony. For the spirit is Harmony. Health is Harmony. Very few attain to it. The outer body and the inner bodies must be rightly adjusted to one another. The problem of health is the problem of harmony between inner bodies and the outer body.

In the West the laws of the outer body have been studied with care and of the medical science developed in Europe. We in this country have to learn much to make our towns and villages, sanitary.

The West has, so far, known little of the Science of the inner bodies. In India this science has been studied by some of her great seers. But the physical body on the whole has not received due attention.

Yet the physical is not merely material. In a profound sense, pure matter is pure nothing. The modern theory of matter is electronic, not atmoic. There are stems within stems. Atoms are composed of electrons, of positive and negative units of electricity. And electricity is to me a shining symbol of the spirit.

There are interactions between the outer body and the inner bodies. Thoughts and desires have a much greater influence on health than most are aware of. Let me give a few hints as to the building up of health on this basis of harmony between the outer and the inner:—

(1) Nature: Absorb health vibrations from the Spirit of Nature. Drugs do little.

Trees send out vibrations. Palm trees have a beneficial effect on my health. I love to live in a house surrounded by palm trees. The health-value of gardens and children's parks cannot be over-estimated. They are the lungs of a city.

Sun-rays do good. In Germany and other places in Europe (Continued on next page.) the idea of sun-baths is being popularised. We in this country are fortunate to have a glorious sun. Daily bath in the sun for 15 minutes should do us great good. In England they have built up a Solarium, and there are bottled rays of the sun to heal patients suffering from several diseases. In India we have what is infinitely better than a solarium,—we have the glorious sun, but we do not realise its rich value. Let the rays of the sun kiss your body; it will become healthy and vital. Health vibrations also come from air and water, earth and sea. Nature is a kind mother. Go to her for healing and let doctors co-operate with her in treating their patients.

(2) Prana: Purify your "prana". Modern medical science will, I believe, recognise the importance of "prana" in the coming days. Hindu psychologists speak of the "prana mayakosha": this must be purified. Hence the value of the scientific "pranayam". It builds up nerve-strength.

(3) Diet: Flesh food may build up a fat but not a radiant body. Their "uncleanliness" must have disturbed the refined "aesthetic" sense of the ancient Hindus. I object to animal foods on (1) humanitarian, (2) aesthetic and (3) hygienic grounds. Simple diet is the best. In these days so many suffer from over-eating. Luxuries and some of what we call "comforts" do harm to health, as they do to our inner growth.

Not every one is prepared to live a life of "tapasya". But, surely, every one should live a life of simplicity if he would be healthy and strong and wise. Current civilisation suffers from fatigue, exhaustion. Current civilisation lives too fast. It wastes life energies in a dance of desires.

Salads and fruits are rich in vitamins and build up health and vitality. Fasting once a fortnight keeps the system renewed and refreshed and helps the flow of currents of life-force within you. I do not agree with those who think that fasting produced brain-fag. My weekly silence and fast, I find, makes my mind clearer, stronger and the body is all the better and righter for the fast. The reason, I think, is that the outer and inner bodies are in better tune.

(4) Purity and Prayer: These two were brought to-gether in the one great idea indicated by the beautiful word "brahmacharya". For "brahamachrya" is something better than celibacy. Brahmacharya may be practised, also, in married life. Brahamacharya is not asceticism. Brahamacharya is, literally moving with God. To move and live in Brahman,—is to be a true brahamchari. He must be a man of purity and prayer. These two make the inner bodies vital. These two rejuvenate the outer body. These two break the barriers of weakness. These two link the man with God; and a great Shakti flows through such a man. He becomes a channel for the outpouring upon others of the spirit of Light.

"Lead us from darkness into Light."—prayed the Rishi of the Upanishad. The darkness is the darkness of desires, as the Light is the light of the All-Radiant One.

In His Light moved Jesus the Yogi. Jesus the "bal-brahamachari", and so Jesus worked wonders. Jesus healed in the power of purity and prayer.

NEEDLESS WAITING AT HOSPITALS

—:o:—

A Solution Of The Problem Of Out-Patients

(BY A WOMAN DOCTOR.)

The innovation at the Manchester Jewish Hospital of a booking system which abolishes the long waits for out-patients has attracted considerable attention. It is at last being realised how many hours are wasted in waiting by the people who attend hospitals for treatment. From my own experience I can say that it is not unusual for a patient to have to wait for two or even three hours in a morning to see the specialist.

These long waits are a great trial to the average working-class woman, who, with her children, forms a great proportion of the out-patients at most hospitals. At best she may be able to leave her home and children in the care of a neighbour whilst she attends hospital. Most likely before starting out she will have had to get the children off to school tidy the house, and prepare the dinner. If she arrives at the hospital later than ten o'clock she runs the risk of not being admitted unless her case is an "urgent one. Moreover, one morning's attendance does not suffice. Tests of various kinds, such as X-ray examinations, blood tests, and so on, may necessitate further visits during the week. Special treatment such as massage or artificial sunlight involves still more visits to the hospital. It is not uncommon for a mother with ailing children to spend three or four mornings a week at the various clinics and hospitals. It is a marvel how some of these women ever manage to keep their homes in order at all.

"It is not only the length of time in waiting which has to be endured, but the conditions under which it is spent do not tend to lessen the anxiety of the patient. Those who chafe at having to wait for half an hour in a doctor's or dentist's waiting-room at least usually have provided for them "Punch" or another illustrated paper to pass the time away. The hospital patient, however, has no such diversion provided. She has to sit on a hard bench, in a large, cheerless waiting-room, overcrowded with people, the only literature available being the notices on the walls.

There is no doubt that the abolition of these long, dreary periods of waiting would be a great boon to the hospital out-patient. Unfortunately, however, many hospital authorities are conservative in their outlook, and inclined to look askance at most innovations. The booking system introduced at the Jewish Hospitl certainly seems a feasible plan; it ought not to be difficult for other hospitals to adopt a similar system.—Manchester Guardian.

SCHEME FOR BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

Conference In Bombay.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 6.

The General Secretary of the Indian National Congress announces that a meeting of representative mill owners has been fixed to take place at Bombay on March 17 to discuss the scheme of boycott of foreign cloth by offering facilities to merchants for disposing off the existing stocks of foreign cloth outside India. Mahatma Gandhi will be present at the meeting. The scheme was partially discussed at Delhi among Mr. Birla, Mr. Sriram (Delhi), Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Kasthurbhai Lalbhai and Mr. Shankarlal Banker (Ahmedabad) and between Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji is leaving Delhi on 8th March, for Ahmedabad where he will address the Swadeshi Sabha regarding the scheme.—A. P.

MILLS STORES QUOTATION.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co.

Bombay, Mar. 7.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 73/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina Supra Rs. 6-12-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-8-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 6-10-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 6-0-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 8-6-0; Dextrine (potato) White Rs. 11-8; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-10-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-6-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 25/; Turkey Red Oil, concentrated Rs. 43/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9/; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8/; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9/; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8/; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35/; Soda Ash, Dhrangadhra Rs. 6-12-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 30/; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 32/; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 27-8-0.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-5-9; Formal-dehyde Rs. 0-5-6.

KEROSENE & PETROL RATES.

(Burmah-Shell.)

Bombay, Mar. 7.

KEROSENE.

	Rs. a. p. per case.
Shell cases	9 1 6
Waterlily cases	8 13 6
Firefly cases	8 9 6
	per pair
Anchor brand tins	6 13 6
Swastika brand tins	6 13 6
Rising Sun brand tins	6 11 6
Chukker brand tins	6 14 6
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	5 7 6
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5 7 6
Swan brand tins	6 3 6
Victoria brand tins	6 3 6
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	4 15 6
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	4 15 6
Rising Sun brand One gallon tins per 8 tins	8 2 0
Chukker brand one gallon tins per 8 tins	8 2 0

PETROL.

Shell and Box Petrol Ex-kerbside pump per gallon	1 3 0
Shell and Box Petrol in two gallon	1 4 0

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd. for the fort-night ended 28th February, 1931:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	63,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	86,20,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc. Sundries including Branch Adjustments	15,89,97,000 2,25,49,000
	Rs. 20,69,66,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	4,02,63,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,65,98,000
Bills Discounted	51,35,000
Lands & Buildings	1,03,71,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,55,56,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	10,90 43,000
Rs.	20,69,66,000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 7.

Expectations about increase in duty on sugar have after all been realised from 1st of March, but the increase as well as its result are somewhat surprising. Several merchants had boarded good deal of sugar with a hope that atleast 3 to 4 Rupees will be added to the present duty (viz. Rs. 6 per cwt.) and the Sugar-hen will give them golden eggs. Rise of only Re. 1-4 Annas was a great surprise to them and not doubt they were highly disappointed for their dreams being not realised. Any how, they have been saved from a crisis by this increase.

Budget speech of the Finance Member is somewhat ambiguous and it is believed that a second instalment of increase in duty on sugar may come but sooner or later. This idea is likely to keep the market in suspense atleast for sometime to come.

Owing to overstock everywhere, there is at present very little business, either Ready or Forward, not only in Bombay but in other centres of activity also. Java seems to have decided to act according to the Chadbourne scheme and that is a hopeful sign for the future of Sugar Market.

The highest and the lowest rates this week were:—

Java Sugar B. R. B. Sugar Russian.

Ready Rs. 12/13 and Rs. 12/10
February Rs. 5/4 and Rs. 5/3
Feb-March Rs. 5/3/6 and Rs. 5/2/6
March Rs. 5/3 and Rs. 5/2
Ready Rs. 12/14 and Rs. 12/12
Ready Rs. 12/7/6 and Rs. 12/6

Arrivals:—There was no fresh arrivals during the week. S. S. Pandit and S. S. Risaldar are expected to arrive before 20th March, each carrying a cargo of about 20,000 bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25000 bags leaving a stock of about 3,75,000 bags.

Following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/10 per cwt.
Shipment February Rs. 5/3/6 per cwt F.B.H..
Shipment March Rs. 5/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 5/3/3 per cwt F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet:—Ready Rs. 12/12 per cwt.
Russian Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/7 per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices. £
Millars Timber & Trading Co Ord.	0 3 0
London Tin Corporation Ord.	0 12 9
Turner & Newall	1 18 0
Associated Electrical Industries	1 2 0
Attock Oil	0 16 3
Associated Portland Cement	1 3 6
Underground Electric Railways	3 6
Electric Supply Corpn.	2 7 6
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. Ord.	6 15 0
Beira Railways	0 13 12
County of London Electric Supply Ord.	2 6 6
Marconi International Marine	1 18 15
Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co. Ord.	2 19 6
General Elec. Ord.	2 6 6
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 13 9
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	42 10 0
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. dol.	11 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	0 11 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	1 15 0
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 7 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 7 3
Wm. Cory & Son	2 13 0

Market General tendency improving.

Stock of rubber in the U. K. 126961 tons.

Increase on week 295 tons.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 6.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest Prices. £
Andhra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	101 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	68 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 16 3
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p.c. Preference	0 8 3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	68 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 9 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 7 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 8 6
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 17 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	105 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 16 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 9
Indian Iron & Steel 7 1/2 p.c. Debs.	86 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	2 17 6
Rangoon Electric Tram & S. Ord.	1 13 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L.	
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	97 10 0
Tata Power 7 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1929/50	101 10 0

(a) Face Value £10/.
Remarks:—Hongkong Banks ex-div. £4.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
xIyo Maru	5962	26 Feb.	12 Mar.
Takusan ,,	10500	----	@24Mar.
*Hankow ,,	4104	14 Mar.	25 Mar.
*Tokiwa ,,	6972	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
*Tsushima,	6754	29 Mar.	2 April
Haruna ,,	10500	----	7 April
xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	12 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	....	....

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Mar.	4 April
Suwa ,,	11000	2 April	19 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	1 April	7 April
Shinyo ,,	22000	14 April	21 April

*Subject to alteration without notice.

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O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	24th Feb.	12th Mar.
Shanghai Maru ..	8th Mar.	20th ,,
Shingo Maru	12th ,,	20th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	13th ,,	25th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	27th ,,	5th April

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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotal, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub Divisional Officer (Kathiawar), Una, writes:—

"I have tried many Astrologers both Native and European, but I have found your work as the best of all." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1: 5 years Rs. 2/8. State birth particulars or time of writing: KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU. Vizianagaram City.

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BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22971.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

March 9.

St. Quentin Jones, Newport.
Shanghai Maru, Yoshida, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

March 10.

Cracovia, Quarantitto, Shanghai.
City of Nagpur, Elliot, Karachi.
Tarantia, Couthness, Karachi.

LOADING.

March 9.

Steamer Sirsa for Rangoon.
Steamer Shanghai Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Domala for London.

S S St. Quentin:—The D. Sandiman steamer St. Quentin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, with a cargo of coal.

S S Shanghai Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shanghai Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Cracovia, is expected to arrive here to-day from Trieste with a general cargo and through passengers and hence she will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Shanghai etc., with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S City of Nagpur:—The K N Coy's steamer city of Nagpur, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Tarantia:—The G T Coy's steamer Tarantia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

MONDAY, March 9.

2 Ranchi, London, 4-4, M M & Co.
3 Iyo Maru, Nagoya, 12-3, N Y Kaisha.
4 Domala, Karachi, 14-3, M M & Co.
5 Kenya Durban, 11-3, M M and Co.
7 Sturmfels Karachi, 13/3 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Benvenne, Burma, 11-3, Graham T Co.
9 City of Nagpur, Karachi, 10-3, K Nixon & Co.
11 Macedonia Marseilles 14/3 M M and Co.
12 Tuscania, Southampton, 12-3, Graham T Co.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Baroda, P. Gulf, 11-3, M M & Co.
5 Strudsholm, Karachi, 10-3, National S S Co.
8 Kidderpore Japan 13/3 M M and Co.
9 Tarantia, Glasgow, 10-3, Grahams T S.
10/11 Karapara, Calcutta, 14/3 M M and Co.
14 Shanghai Maru, Japan, 16-3, O S Kaisha.
15 Alavi, Red Sea Ports, 10-3, T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D/E Barala, Colombo 15/3 M M & Co.
F. Sarvistan, Jeddah, 12-3, M K Khaleeli.
G Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 11-3, L Naranji & Co.
H Janaki, M'Coast 11-3, Malabar S S Co.
N Clan Maciver NF, 12-3, J Finlay and Co.
Q Indira, Karachi, 10-3, New Bombay S S Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 13/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 19/3/31 P and O S N Co
Maloja 27/3/31 P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 25/3/31 G T CO
Elysia 6/4/31 G T Co.
Clan Macbean 16/3/31 J F Co.
City of Cairo 20/3/31 K N Co.
City of London 24-3-31 K N Co.
Clan Maclean 16/3/31 J F Co.

FROM OSLO

Thuleta, 11-3-31, G T Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto 22/3/31 J F Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Dalhart ,9-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
Blocumfontecia, 18-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Christchurch, 13-4-31, Campbell Co.
City of Eastbourne, 17-4-31, Campbell Co.
Samaria, 4/3/31 (Tourists).
Belganland, 17-3-31 (Tourists).

FROM TRIESTE.

Gracovia, 10-3-31, L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumabia, 10-3-31, M Italiana.
Genoa, 10-3-31, M Italiana.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tokio Maru, 18-3-31 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 26-3-31, P & O S N Co.
Honolulu Maru, 12-3-31. O S Kaisha.
Shingo Maru 10/3/31 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 27/3/31 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 18/3/31 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30/3/31 N Y Kaisha

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda, 27-3-31, P O S. N.

FROM DURBAN.

Ellora, 6-3-31, M M & Co.
Karoa, 14-5-31, M M & Co.
Karagola, 28-3-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Ranchi, 4-4-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Macedonia 14-3-31 P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Domala NF, M M & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, NF, M Italiana.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Tascania 12-3-31 G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sturnfels, 13-3-31, L Edward Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Kidderpore 7/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Iyo Maru, 10/3/31 N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru N F O S Kaisha
Shanghai Maru, 16-3-31, O S Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor NF, M M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karapara 10/3/31 M M and Co.
Kenya 11/3/31 M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, NF, T M and Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Baroda 11-3-31, M M and Co.
Varsova 13-3-31, M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Sarvistan 12-3-31, M K Khaleeli.
Alavi N F T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Ranchi P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Macedonia P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Domala M M & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, M Italiana.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Tascania L T Co.
Tarantia, G. T. Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Iyo Maru N Y Kaisha
Kidderpore P and O S N Co.
Shunko Maru O S Kaisha.
Shanghai Maru, O S Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sturnfels L Edward & Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Baroda M M and Co.
Varsova M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nawab, T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor T M Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Sarvistan M K Khalili.
Alavi T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Macedonia, 6-3-31.
Vita, 7-3-31.
Irrawadi, 7-3-31.
Walton Hall ,9-3-31.
Sturnfels 11.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

S S Ranchi for London:—20 bales cotton rags, B Moharukhram & Co.

S S Macedonia for Marseilles:—5,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 5,000 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bros.; 60 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Tarantia for Philadelphia:—73 bales goat skin, Brisky Co.

For Liverpool:—330 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 10 bales cotton thread waste, A L Zaveri; 17 bales wool raw, H Jeewan; 17 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala; 25 bales wool raw, W T Suren.

For Manchester:—125 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 8 drums castor oil, A Hargovinddas & Co.

For Byrouth:—14 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.

For Tripoli:—20 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Alexandretta:—40 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.

S S Domala for Middlesbrough:—2,000 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay & Co.

S S Sturnfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation, 931 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 125 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 168 cwts. gum karaya, D Manji & Co.

For Bremen:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 4,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes W T Suren.

For Antwerp:—50 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg. Co.: 175 bales hemp, M Nissim; 377 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.; 2,001 cwts. castor seed, J Ramchand.

For Oporto:—25 bales hemp, M Nissim.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—1,000 cwts. linseed, Birla Bros.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—[illegible] bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—140 bales cotton raw, M Malani; 336 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo, 500 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.

For Shanghai:-1,500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Iyo Maru for Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hongkong:—160 cwts. shirk fins, E. Mohdina; 15 cwts. fish maws, E Mohdina.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

S S Cepolis, Agents, B. Shell Oil S. Co., from Miri:—4496.75 tons liquid fuel dissel oil in bulk.

S S Badarpur, Agents B. Shell Oil S. Co., from Rangoon:—1065696 gallons kerosene oil in bulk; 794193 gallons benzine in bulk.

S S British Sovereign, Agents, A. P. Oil Co., from Abadan:—5,304.6 ton furnace oil in bulk.

S S Clan Maciver, Agent J Finlay & Co., from Manchester:—98 cases cottons; 107 cases cotton yarn, 81 cases cotton P. goods; 272 cases machinery; 80 cases paper; 30 cases newspaper; 3,000 bags soda starch; 70 kgs. chemicals; 100 bundles plates.

From Glasgow:—31 cases cototn; 80 cases safety fuse; 120 cases whisky; 62 cases newspaper; 75 cases beer; 500 cases jars, 69 cases cisterns; 38 cases tyres; 132 cases tubes.

From Liverpool:—710 cases soap; 3,776 cases chemicals; 32 cases cigarettes; 100 kgs. lead; 734 cases ware; 1 180 bundles steel keys; 1.599 bundles ceiling sheets; 70 cks. lub. grease; 29 cases paper; 38 cases tyres; 20 cases colour; 25 cases shovels.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, March 9.

Advices from New York were rather better than expected which had somewhat better effect on the local market. Broach A|M. opened at Rs. 211 and soon advanced to Rs. 212|12 on buying by Bulls. At the advance, the demand slackened and prices assumed sagging tendency. Although the local market looks like fluctuating within a narrow limit, the general sentiment is becoming against any advance at the moment and those who had bought contracts were liquidating. Demand in Up-country is also declining particularly on Broach side as Up-country mills are quiet. It is feared that there may be some fresh arrivals of foreign cloth which might compete with mill cloth. This is problematic and in the meantime the market will be guided by the action of option dealers will guide the market.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 7 points. The local market ruled weak and closed at about the lowest level as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 210
Broach J/A. Rs. 216/8
Oomra Mar. Rs. 183/12
Oomra May Rs. 182/8
Bengal Mar. Rs. 160
Bengal May Rs. 161/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

March	148.00+2.20
June	142.30+3.20
September	139.40+2.10

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	4	9
Silver Ready	43	7	0
Silver 1st Settlement	38	11	0
Silver 2nd ,,	38	14	0

STOCKS AND SHARES.

REACTIONARY FEELINN

Absence Of Bull Support

Bombay, Mar. 9.

Reactionary feeling was more pronounced to-day on the Stock Exchange. There was absence of bull support and some operators were unloading their purchases. demand is decrasing and some are inclined to await further developments. Prices opened unchanged and gradually declined but towards the close there was slight recovery on covering by Bazar operators. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 730/ and after declining to Rs. 171/ advanced to Rs. 721/4 Fazal opened at Rs. 425 and after declining nearly Rs. 15/ closed at Rs. 414/6. Pearl opened

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 9.

Bombay Dyeing 730; 22-18; 23-21
Century 277; 70; 68; 73; 71
Colaba 118; 15-10
Crescent 83
Fazul 425; 11-12-10; 15; 14
Indore 365; 67; 66
Madhowji 32
Nagpur 392; 88
New Great 185; 80; 82
Pearl 263; 58; 61; 56; 58
Simplex 77
Swadeshi 306; 300
Burma 478; 75
Hydro 111; 12; 11-14
Tram 120
Deff. 282
Ord. 26-2; 25-12; 10; 26-12
Bundi 14
Indian 187; 86
Katni Ord. 156
Alcock 174

at Rs. 263/ and closed a. Rs. 258/2 Tata Steel ordinary shares ruled steady and closed at Rs. 26/12. There was a good demand for Indian Bleaching shares which closed at Rs. 138/12. Bombay Burma declined on scattered selling while other scrips were neglected. The share market will remain closed on the 10th, 11th and 12th inst. for clearing purposes.

MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

100	Ahm. Advance	304-6
50	Apollo	2-8-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	4-8
500	Bombay Cotton	130
250	Bombay Dyeing	721-4
250	Bradbury P.	160
250	Bradbury	130
100	Century	271-4
500	Central India P	446-4
100	Central India	388-12
100	Colaba	115-10
100	Coorla	147-8
100	Crescent	83-12
250	Currim	75
250	David	110
250	Dawn	525
200	E D Sassoon	45
10	E D Sassoon D.	0-8-6
100	Elphinstone P	20
100	Elphinstone	4-12
250	Fazulbhoy	414-6
100	Finlay	75
1000	Framji Petit	170
100	Gogag	128-12
1000	Hindustan	1,405
100	Indore Malwa	366.4
100	Jamshed Pref	60
250	Jamshed	10
50	Kastoorchand	12-0
100	Khatau	115
100	Kohinoor	155-10
250	Laxmi	1007-8
100	Madhowji	32-8
250	Madras United	875
1000	Maneckji Petit	738/12
100	Meyer Sassoon	45
1000	Morarji	330
50	Mysore	125-0
200	New Great P.	125-0
100	New Great	182-8
100	New City	62-8
250	Pabani	155-10
250	Pearl	258-2
100	Phoenix	307-8
10	Premier	1-0-0
100	Shapurji	7-8
1000	Sholapur	1435
250	Simplex	77-8
100	Swan	75
100	Swadeshi	300
25	Tata P.	14
25	Tata	25
500	Vishnu P.	567-8
500	Vishnu	1500
1000	Western	700

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	68-4XD
50-25	Central	15
£10-5	Eastern	73
500	Imperial	1070-0
500-125	Imperial Contr.	236-14
100-50	India	84-8
5	Union	3-3-6

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	14-4
70	Gwalior	66-8
250	India	186-4
100	Katni 1st P	101-4
100	Katni 2nd P.	103
40	Katni Df.	596-4
100	Katni	156-4
10	Punjab P	9-14
10	Punjab	8-2
100	Shahabad	145

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	8
15	Jupiter	7-1
15	New India	17
200-100	Oriental	1,605
10	Vulcan	6-8

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	117-8
1000	Andhra Val P.	957-8
1000	Andhra Val.	610
50	Bom. Tram P.	64-12
50	Bombay Tram	120
100	Tata Hydro P.	106-4
100	Tata Hydro	111-14
1000	Tata Power P.	1060
1000	Tata Power	475

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	810
100	Amritsar Patti	118
100	Central Province	84
100	Dho Baramati	91-8
100	Guzrat	62
90	Mandra Bhon	65-8
500	Tapti Valley	662-8

MINING

10	Central India	0-12-0
10	Shivraipur	13-8
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	116-4
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	45-12
30	Tata Steel D.	282-8
7	Tata Steel	26-12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	174-6
250	Bom. Steam P	198-12
250	Bom. Steam	181-4
50	Bom. Telephone	43-12
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	3-0
125	Bom. Burma Old	475
50	Bom. Burma New	167-8
100	Indian Bleaching	133-12
15	Scindia	7-5
3-1/2	Govt. Paper	62-14-6
5 p.c.	1945-55 Tax Free	100-12

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

INDIAN NEWS AFFECT PRICES

Traders Awaiting Fresh Incentive.

Bombay, March 9.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 11 points on increased selling pressure stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables. A further decline of 5 points was recorded, but at this level there was steady trade demand influenced by improvement in Stock Exchange. Prices recovered about 10 points and closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 11 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures declined 6 points at 10.69 cents.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened weak at a decline of 10 points. There was scattered covering, but large selling orders from Bombay and the Continent resulted in a fresh decline and the market closed at a loss of 17 to 13 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 5.94 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

The weakness in American Cotton had an adverse effect on Indian Cotton Futures which closed at a decline of 17 points with May 4.67 and July 4.77.

Sakel. Egyptians were easy at a decline of 26 to 27 points on heavy liquidation. Uppers declined 12 to 10 points. Alexandria Market again witnessed heavy selling pressure and declined 40 points. Uppers lost 18 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Trading has been quieter and fluctuations rather irregular, with traders inclined to await fresh incentive.

The settlement of the Indian political dispute creating more optimistic views of Japanese and Lancashire trade outlook and reports of continued active domestic demand for cotton cloths have been sustaining factors, but these have been modified somewhat by proposed 5 per cent. increase of Indian Import Duty on cloth and reports that German Mills have adopted short-time schedule beginning from March 16.

Some buying is reported for Indian and Japanese accounts on reactions.

Acreage ideas range from 8 to 15 per cent. decrease, and it is reported that the Co-operative Association has warned the South that better prices depend on sufficient reduction of acreage to bring supply and demand into balance.

MESSRS. T. SMITH & CO. ON COTTON.

It appears the trade has not taken seriously Mr. Legge's predictions and notwithstanding heavy selling by nervous "longs" the trade demand supports prices. From the intensive Farm Board's propaganda, it seems a 30 per cent. reduction in acreage was urged, but present indications pointing a reduction of about 12|15 per cent. caused Mr. Legge's pessimistic alarm on the eve of his retirement. There has never been an acreage reduction of 25|30 per cent. in the history of cotton and even the worst depression years of 1921|2 and 1927|28 have only caused a reduction of about 16 per cent. Furthermore, whenever the preliminary reductions looked smaller in such seasons, the abandonment was large and the yield was poor. Following a reduction in acreage in 1921-22, the yield was 124.5lbs. per acre as compared with 178.4lbs. in 1920|21 and 152.3lbs. in 1927|28 as compared with 181.9lbs. in 1926|27. This was entirely due to poor cultivation, unsuitable seeds, less fertilizers, insufficient moisture in the ground and Boll-weevil damage. Our opinion is unchanged. We look for much higher prices later in the season.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May Highest 11.16 (at 12 noon).
Lowest 11.05 (10-08 a.m.)

Bombay, March 9.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Market caught stop-loss orders, but New York steadier consequence of Stock market advance.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Liverpool (11-36 a.m.): Considerable long liquidation, stoploss orders being reached in Saturday's market. Legge's resignation of Chairmanship of the Farm Board was the unsettling factor.

New York (1-47 p.m.): Week-end evening up.

Hepter's Cable: New York market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables; but prices later advanced on trade buying.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected)	5.97
Broach A|M (expected) Rs. 212	4.81
Difference 116 pts.	Rs. 51.
New York May (close) 11.15	5.57
Broach A|M (expected) Rs. 212	4.81
Difference 76 pts.	Rs. 33

Liverpool-New York (at N. Y. close and Liverpool due) May 79, Oct. 64 (American points).

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.
LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Mar. 4sh. 1-1|4d.—1|2d.
May 4sh. 2-7|8d.—5|8d.
July 4sh. 4-3|8d.—5|8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

March 79-3|8 dol. up 1|4.
May 81-3|4 dol. up 3|8.
July 64-1|8 dol. up 1|2.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

—:o:—

Apl. 11.21 up 9.
May 11.25 up 8.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

July 129—0.
Sept. 136—1.
Dec. 144—1.

WHEAT CABLE: (CHICAGO).

"Prices advanced on covering by "shorts" and strength of Winnipeg market. Closed steady."

WHEAT CABLE: (LIVERPOOL).

—:o:—

"Market quiet, free supplies available on advances. Uncertainty future action. Farm Board disturbs trade."

LINSEED CABLE: (LONDON).

"Heavy shipments and fulfilment immediate requirements caused set back. Shipments afloat mostly against orders. Interior stocks in Argentine being reduced and steadiness Peso Exchange and anticipation stabilization reviving confidence. New crop reports in America and Argentine discouraging. We reiterate our opinion much higher prices before October next though temporarily looks unsteady."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

	1930-31	1929-30
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 7-3-31	8050000	7722000
Receipts Yesterday 7-3-31	26000	7000
Exports to date 7-3-31	5164000	5573000
Stock at Ports 6-3-31	3979000	2052000
Stocks Interior Towns 6-3-31	1462000	1256000
Stock Liverpool 6-3-31	1130000	1028000
Visible Supply 6-3-31	7712000	5007000
Quantity in Sight 6-3-31	11729000	12495000
Quantity out of Sight 6-3-31	7106000	9061000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,725
Central India	1,911
Barsi-Nugger	162
Hyderabad-Gaorani	297
Berar	1,981
Central Provinces	3,533
Dhollera	2,999
N.-W. Provinces	47
Rajputana	581
Sind-Punjab	715
Broach	2,629
Egyptians	117
East Africans	269
Cotton	16,986
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,842
Linseed	8,706
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,791
Gingellyseeds	1,322
Poppyseeds	33
Groundnuts	27,499
Castorseeds	8,520
Rice	7,666
Myrabollams	2,368
Cottonseeds	23,966
Gram	3,637
Jeowar	2,831
Maize	
Barley	11
Bajree	92
	Tons
Coal	1,100

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1931.

Return After Dandi March.

AHMEDABAD TO PRESENT PURSE TO MAHATMA.

'Assembly's Tribute To "Two Super-Men."

MOVE TOWARDS COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 9.

Preparations to accord a reception to Mahatmaji on his return to Ahmedabad this night after the term of a year, are being made since noon and roads are to be decorated according to instructions given by the President, Prantic Samity. As Mahatmaji is coming at night time, he will be taken in a car in the form of a procession via Gandhi Road to the Bungalow of Sheth Ranchhodlal Amratlal the well-known millowner who was lucky to go to jail for a term of one year in connection with salt tax campaign. According to the programme arranged, Mahatmaji will deliver a lecture tomorrow morning in the meeting specially to be held of volunteers and vanarsenas. A public lecture has also been arranged for to-morrow evening in Sabarmati sands. It is understood that about Rs. 50,000 have been collected to present a purse to Mahatmaji.

TOWARDS COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

—:o:—

Special Session Of Muslim League.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 9.

Efforts at Hindu-Muslim settlement are proceeding apace after the return of Maulana Shaukat Ali and his conversations with Gandhiji, so that when Gandhiji returns to Delhi on the 19th instant the ground would have been prepared for it. Sir Mahomed Shafi and Sir Sultan Ahmed are expected to address a special meeting of the Council of All-India Muslim League which Moulvi Mohomed Yakub informs me, will be held on the 15th instant. The Council will review the political situation arising from the Round Table Conference and Irwin-Gandhi agreement.

PATRO'S EFFORTS.

Meanwhile, Sir A. P. Patro, President of All-Parties Conference for communal agreement, who arrived here on Friday, had two prolonged interviews with Gandhiji and is seeing the Viceroy to-morrow. He informs me that Gandhiji is attaching the greatest importance to the question of communal agreement and the position of Indian States subjects and wants both to be settled before the Congress could take an effective part in the second Round Table Conference to be held in India. Regarding the former, Gandhiji's views are that the settlement must be reached by the end of April and as for latter, the rights of the subjects of Indian States should be fully guaranteed by the Princes before federation could be finally accepted and be made the basis of the future constitution.

"THEY ARE SUPERMEN"

—:o:—

Assembly's Tribute to Peace-Makers.

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss the demands for grants; but before these were taken up, Mr. Rangachariar, leader of the Opposition, moved: "This Assembly do record its profound satisfaction that a settlement has been arrived at between the Government and the Congress and its earnest hope that the settlement will inaugurate a new era of healthy and helpful co-operation in securing political and economic freedom for India."

"TWO SUPERMEN."

Mr. Rangachariar said that it was a sad commentary on their ways of procedure that a direct motion could be moved on the subject and he had to take resort to an indirect method. He said that they were very gratified that the parties who had quarrelled had settled their differences. "The whole country had responded to Mahatma Gandhi's call. The urge behind it was one, which I did not expect, but the urge was so large that I am glad the Government realised the gravity of the situation. It is not for us to congratulate these two great men. They are supermen. It is luck for the country that we have two such men to deal with. I will not spoil the effect of this by mentioning other names who rendered assistance. The country is now emerging from a season of confusion into a season of cooperation, healthy and helpful, and the world is indebted to Lord Irwin and Gandhiji who have a reputation not only for statesmanship but also for being truly religious." (Applause).

Sir Abdur Rahim, Leader of the Independents said that Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi had put the country under a deep sense of gratitude. This motion would be hailed by every member of the Assembly.

EUROPEAN'S TRIBUTE.

Sir Hugh Cocke, Leader of the European Group, said that the occasion was a matter of history and it was only right that congratulations should be offered to the two chief persons who had brought about the agreement. The Government machinery would carry out the agreement, while they should all assist Gandhiji in seeing that the settlement was acted up to by the other side. He had no doubt that Gandhiji would do all he could to accomplish this. (Applause).

Yamin Khan also supported the motion.

Sir George Rainy associated the Government Members with the motion and said "We share in the satisfaction that the others have expressed that a settlement has been reached. We also fully share in the hope that it will prove to be the beginning of a new and much happier era." (Applause).

The motion was adopted unanimously.

CUT IN GRANTS.

The demands for grants were then taken up and Mr. Rangachariar on behalf of the Nationalist Party moved a cut of Rs. 100 to draw attention to the Government's neglect to effect substantial retrenchments in all the Departments.—A. P.

PREPARING FOR NEW R. T. C,

Congress Representation

The Special Representative of the "Hindustan Times" writes:—

I understand after these consultations, Mahatmaji and the Congress Working Committee may call a small All-Parties' Conference and provisionally settle the communal question. Efforts will be made to have this question settled before or during the Karachi Congress.

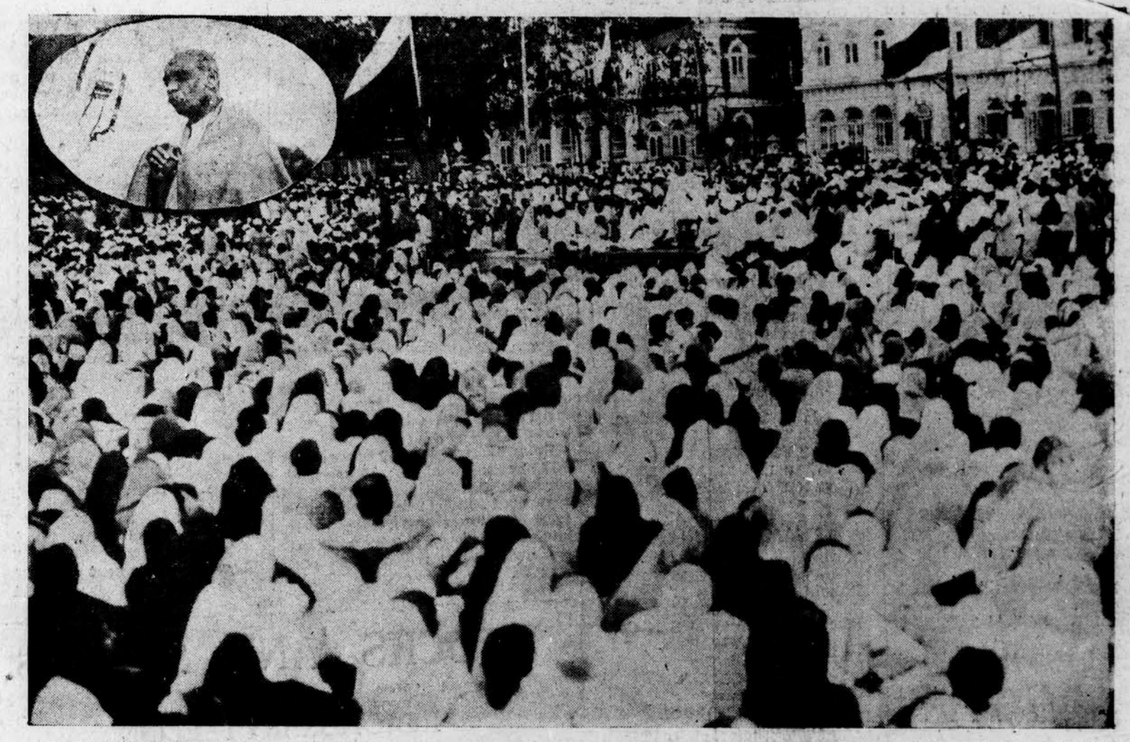
It is also intended immediately to set up a Congress secretariat under the President Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, to colect material for the purpose of helping delegates during the forthcoming deliberation.

As announcement regarding the departure of Mr. Benn and a small British delegation will soon be made. It is believed that the delegation may leave by the beginning of April or the end of March. It will be remembered that the *Hindustan Times* Special Correspondent in London was the first to give news of the delegation which was first contradicted and late confirmed by Reuter. The deputation after visiting some places in India will sit most of the time in Simla. Various Committees will also be soon set up in connection with the conference work including those of defense, franchise, etc.

I further understand that the Congress representation at the Round Table Conference will be anywhere between twelve and sixteen. It will be seen therefore that the next few months will be extremely bury for Congressmen and will be of absorbing interest to the country.

I further learn that if present plans are followed, the various Committees and the deputation will have finished their work in summer and the final and bigger conference may be called some time in the autumn in London. Mahatma Gandhi and others will attend this Conference and it is expected to be a unique event in inter-Imperial relations. The conference if it succeding terminate before this year is out and in the spring session the Government of India Act Amendment Act Bill may be introduced to enforce the new constitution.

SARDAR EXPLAINS THE DELHI AGREEMENT



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President-elect of the Karachi Con gress, addressed a mammoth meeting of the citizens of Bombay and enjoined on them to obey "General" Gandhi implicitly.

WANTED REMMISSION OF REVENUE

—:o:—

Pt. Jawaharlal On The Truce

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

A representative of the press interviewed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru but Mr. Nehru declined to discuss the terms of the agreement remarking that as a member of the Working Committee he stood by the decision of the committee as had also been made clear in the statement issued by the committee at Delhi.

The correspondent, however, informed Mr. Nehru that among other things, the Allahabad public were generally surprised that Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee's giving approval to clause 2 of the Governor-General's statement, as, according to the critics' interpretation, the scope of future discussions at the Conference on the constitutional questions was considerably narrowed down by that portion of clause 2 in which it was stated that of the scheme there outlined federation is an essential part; so also are Indian responsibility and reservations or safeguards.....' Replying to this Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:—

"Mahatma Gandhi has stated clearly the position of the Working Committee in regard to clause 2 of the statement issued by Government embodying the provisional settlement. The Working Committee has also issued a statement with regard to this. I have nothing to add to these declarations except to repeat that if we continue negotiations we do so on the basis of the decision of the Lahore Congress and in particular with the object of securing the full control by India of the defence services and the economic and financial policy, also to get our right admitted and acknowledged to sever our connection with Britain at our will and to have our public debt and obligation examined by an impartial tribunal.

Questioned by the press representative as to what would be the difference between the "independence" obtained through the Round Table Conference and the Dominion Status, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, replied that one of the important differences would be the declaration of the right to sever connection with Britain.

PEACEFUL PICKETING.

The definition of peaceful picketing permitted under the agreement was the next subject to which the correspondent's inquiry related. Replying, Pandit Jawaharlal said:—

"Under the agreement the boycott of foreign cloth and of liquor continues and we are entitled to picket foreign cloth and liquor shops. Special care will be taken by us to ensure the perfectly peaceful character of this picketing. We shall try to approach the buyer more than the seller and thus cut at the roots of the foreign cloth and liquor trade. Even so far, of course, we have insisted on our picketing being peaceful.

"Apart from occasional lapses it has been peaceful. It has been of an aggressive character. In future it is going to be unaggressive."

AGRARIAN TROUBLE.

Questioned about the Congress policy with regard to the agrarian situation, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:—

"So far as the no-tax movement amongst the tenants is concerned we have undertaken to stop it as a part of the civil disobedience movement, that is to say, we shall not ask the tenantry to refrain from paying their taxes on purely political grounds. If they can pay they should do so but we know that owing to terrible economic distres it is not possible for them to pay! We hope that now that a provisional agreement has been arrived at with the Government, the Government will see to it that the ejectments during the campaign are set aside and immediate attention is paid to the economic position of the tenantry. There should be remission of a large part of the revenue and rent Congress, I hope, will interest itself in the agrarian situation and help the peasantry to redress their wrongs, and to get this remission. It is obvious that where the tenantry cannot pay we cannot ask them so do so.—"Leader"

"NOT THE POUND OF FLESH" SPIRIT.

—:o:—

Dr. Pattabi Explains Congress Position.

DELHI, Friday.

Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, interviewed by the "Hindustan Times" Representative on the eve of his departure for Masulipatam today on the Gandhi-Irwin truce, said:—

The truce has for the first time brought into human touch the representatives of an impersonal Government and those of a nation.

It has establishel those personal contacts which were urged by the Prime Minister as essential to arrival at an understanding. To us this is the greatest achievement of the truce. And if further negotiations are carried on in the free, friendly and frank atmosphere that has thus been generated, there is no reason why a permanent peace may not be established, as the result of mind acting upon mind and spirit inspiring syirit. In accepting certain reservations, certain people seem to believe that we have accepted a lower order of peace.

That the Congress can never abate its demands in respect of Defence, Foreign Relations and Commerce is a foregone conclusion. We cannot fulfil our pledges to the people in respect of salt, drugs and drink unless we make up the revenue so lost to the tune of 30 crores by reducing the military expenditure and the cost of the civil services. We cannot hold up our heads before the world unless our men have the right to bear arms. We cannot conserve our national self-respect or balance our budget unless we control the army stores, munitions, dairies, commissariat, etc., In one word, we must have complete control over defence in all its aspects and foreign relations. He who cannot determine his foes and friends is not entitled to any individuality. Foreign relations include further, trade relations, which must be wholly subject to national authority.

Finance, currency and exchange must immediately pass into our hands. There is no earthly connection between exchange and the Reserve Bank, even if there should be some unavoidable delay in carrying it out. Above all, Commerce including Shipping and Railway, Insurances and Banking must take shape under national auspices. India's slavery to-day is commercial more than political. All these may pass into our hands but only in vain, if the services are not under national control. It will be thus seen that at the Peace Conference one and all of these will be pressed with all the force that we can bring to bear upon them.

Now a word about the Truce terms. Here our gain is moral, not so much material. People may cavil at Patels not restored or fines collected which are not returned. But to get the admission of Government on the need to enquire into Police Excesses is not a small matter. Government do not deny the allegations made by Gandhiji regarding Police Excesses as they have done with the allegations of illegality and injustice of the sale of certain lands in paragraph 18 (note). Only Government find great difficulty in granting the enquiry under the circumstances stated. Gandhiji does not demand his pound of flesh. It is not his object to humiliate Government, for that will not form the basis of the new friendship that ought to be sought on both sides. He is satisfied with the admission. The moral victory in respect of salt and picketing is obvious. But we need not boast of victories now or ever. The "satyagrahi" knows no defeat and is never infatuated with Victory! His is the duty to strive, regardless of gain or loss, success or failure, happiness, or misery.

"A GESTURE OF GOODWILL."

—:o:—

Mahatmaji Again At Viceroy's House.

DELHI, Mar. 7.

On receipt of an invitation from the Viceroy's House, this morning, Mahatma Gandhi left at 11-45 to see H. E. Lord Irwin.

It is understood the invitation is of a personal nature and that a group photograph of Mahatmaji and the Viceroy will be taken as a gesture of goodwill and amity.

Mahatma Gandhi returned from the Viceroy's House at 1-20 noon after remaining there for an hour. —"The Hindustan Times."

AUSTRALA'S WAR DEBTS TO BRITAIN.

—:o:—

No Possibility Of Cancellation'

LONDON, March 8.

Sydney.—Referring to the Government's plans to deal with finances of the Commonwealth, the "Herald's" Canberra Correspondent says:—It is stated there is no possibility of cancellation of Australia's war debts to Great Britain, but it is understood that the Commonwealth Government is hopeful of obtaining relief by means of modification of the present terms of payment.—Reuter.

SAUGOR NOTES

—:o:—

Liquor Picketing.

(From Our Corrispondent.)

SAUGOR, Mar. 6.

To put a check to the higher liquor sales during "Holi-festival" the Saugor District Congress Committee, organised a regular picketing for the last 3 days. The picketers were deputed in different batches of girls and boys, under their leaders, and continued their work at the liquor shop, which is situated at Machariayee Ward, under the Municipal limit.

According to the information given by the 'Thekedar' his estimated sale on the 3rd was for Rs. 125 to 150 under normal conditions. The average daily sale from this shop only comes some thing between Rs. 40 to 50. The total sale on the 3rd as reported was Rs. 19/11. Picketing at the city shop can be said to be somewhat successful, but this did not prevent the holiday makers from getting their supplies through the Saddar-shop, which was not picketed. Picketing is continued peacefully and the place has not attracted big crowds. There is also not much of the police, demonstration.

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

According to the figures given by Mr. Gupta, Secretary Municipal Committee, it shows that the city population has increased by 9954, in all, as compared with the figures of the last census. The figures of those under the Municipal limits only, are in 1921—28571 total males and females, in 1931 38525 total males and females.

The above increase is attributed to the development of a few local industries, where many outside people have secured employment. There was no attempt by the Congress to boycott, and all the Census operations were successfully carried out.

SWADESHI WEEK AND EXHIBITION.

Arrangements are now complete and the week will be celebrated from the 6th upto the 11th of March. A takli procession will perade this evening.

Final Figures For E. Sydney Bye-Election

LONDON, March 8.

Sydney.—Final figures for East Sydney bye-election show that the Ward has secured 19,975 votes, Courtenay 16,333, and Mountjoy 611.

"HERALD" ON SIGNIFICANCE OF BYE-ELECTION RESULTS.

The "Herald" in an editorial, points out that East Sydney has been a Labour stronghold for twenty years. Referring to the fall in the Labour majority the paper says:—"A few more such victories and Labour in the Federal and State will be well-nigh destroyed.—Reuter.

All-India Weather Report.

POONA, March 9.

The weather has been generally dry over the country except for three quarters of an inch of rain at Nagpur.

Forecast.—A few thundershowers in Chota Nagpur and dry weather elsewhere.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKES IN IUGOSLAVIA.

—:o:—

Heavy Casualties.

LONDON, March 8.

Belgrade.—Official figures of the casualties as a result of earthquakes in Jugoslavia in past 48 hours are now 24 killed and 70 injured. Telephonic communications in many places have been interrupted. It is believed that the total of victims will be much higher.

King and Prime Minister have gone to the stricken area to assist in the relief work which the military authorities are organising very rapidly. The population have been thrown into panic and are encamped in fields.—Reuter.

DACOITY AT BHAGAT-SINGH'S HOUSE.

—:o:—

Four Men Arrested.

LAHORE, March 9.

A dacoity was committed last night in the country house of Sardar Kishen Singh father of Bhagat Singh. When the dacoits were fleeing with cash and two bullocks. They were chased. A member of the gang, alleged to be an ex-servant of Kishen Singh, was captured, but the dacoits returned and freed him and wounded Bhagat Singh's uncle and one servant, both of whom are lying in the hospital. The police have arrested four men.—A. P.

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